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THE DILEMMA.

BY G. W. HOLMES.

Now, by the blessed Paphian queen,
Who heaves the breast of sweet sixteen;
By every name I cut on bark
Before my morning star grew dark;
By Hymen's torch, by Cupid's dart,
By all that thrills the beating heart;
The bright black eye, the melting blue—
I cannot choose between the two.

I had a vision in my dreams;—
I saw a row of twenty beams;
From every beam a rope was hung,
In every rope a lover swung:
I asked the hue of every eye
That bade each luckless lover die;
Ten shadowy lips said heavenly blue.
And ten accused the darker hue.

I asked a matron which she deemed
With fairest light of beauty beamed;
She answered, some thought both were fair,—
Give her blue eyes and golden hair.
I might have liked her judgement well,
But as she spoke she rang a bell,
And all her girls, nor small nor few,
Came marching in—their eyes were blue.

I asked a maiden; back she flung
The locks that round her forehead hung,
And turned her eye, a glorious one,
Bright as a diamond in the sun,
On me, until beneath its rays
I felt as if my hair would blaze;
She liked all eyes but eyes of green;
She looked at me; what could she mean?

Ah! many lids Love lurks between—
Nor heeds the coloring of his screen;
And when his random arrows fly,
The victim falls, but knows not why.
Gaze not upon his shield of jet,
The shaft upon the string is set;
Look not beneath his azure veil,
Though every limb were cased in mail.

Well, both might make a martyr break
The chain that bound him to the stake;
And both, with but a single ray,
Can melt our very hearts away;
And both, when balanced, hardly seem
To stir the scales, or rock the beam;
But that is dearest all the while,
That wears for us the sweetest smile.

MAKE HOME PLEASANT.

More than building showy mansions—
More than dress or fine array—
More than dome of lofty steeples—
More than station, power, sway;
Make your homes both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each beauty there.

More than lofty, swelling titles—
More than fashion's luring glare—
More than Mammon's gilded honors—
More than thought can well compare;
See that home is made attractive,
By surroundings pure and bright,
Trees arranged with taste and order,
Flowers with all ther sweet delight.

Seek to make your homes most lovely,
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where in sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot;
Where the flowers and trees are waving,
Birds will sing their sweetest song,
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love belong.

Make your home a little Eden,
Imitate her smiling bowers—
Let a neat and simple cottage
Stand among bright trees and flowers,
There what fragrance and what brightness,
Where each blooming rose display!
Here a simple, vine-clad arbor
Brightens through each Summer day.

There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing e'er to roam,
Or, if roaming, still will cherish
Mem'ries of that pleasant home;
Such a home makes man the better,
Sweet and lasting its control—
Home, with pure and bright surroundings,
Leaves an impress on the soul.

MRS. LINCOLN AND HER WARDROBE.

Mortifying Scandals Retailed.

The Lincoln scandal increases. The papers are filled with it. The following is retailed by the New York correspondent of the Boston *Post:*

When Lyons represented England at the court of the Republic, his wife had a waiting maid who took the fancy of a certain lady in the White House. By promises of preferment and increased wages this waiting maid was induced to transfer her services from Lady Lyons to another lady whose name had the same initial. She thought, poor thing, that she would have nothing to do but to exhibit herself about the White House; but this delusion was very speedily dispelled, for it was only a few days when she was set to making drawers out of the linen sheets of the establishment. This wounded her feelings so much that she soon "gave notice" to her employer, and when she subsequently spoke of her sorrows to her friends, she said that the extraordinary length of the drawers she was employed on left no doubt on her mind as to the person who was to have the comfort of wearing them.

"Mrs. Clark" made several trips to New York in the war times, and made some extensive purchases each time she came. On one occasion, the proprietor of a leading jewelry and furnishing establishment on Broadway received (so the story goes) an order for a beautiful chandelier for the White House. The price of the chandelier was $500; but somebody (as I was not present at the time I will not be positive about names) suggested that the bill should be made out for $1,000, and that the difference should be made up in jewelry. But the gentleman to whom the proposition was made respectfully declined to entertain it, and I think his chandelier was not sent to Washington.

On another occasion, a Broadway dealer, well known throughout the country, was favored with an order for some superfine sets of porcelain and China ware for the national establishment. The value of the set was $800, but other purchases made at the same time brought the bill up to $2,200. The storekeeper was requested to make the porcelain and China ware cover the whole amount of the bill, and, to oblige his customer, he did so. The bill went to the Secretary of the Interior, who said to himself, "$2,200 is a very high price for those sets; I must look into it." He did look into it by sending an agent to a large furnishing house in Philadelphia, where the same kind of goods were sold, and the agent went back to Washington with the information that the Philadelphia price of the article was $800. The Secretary of the Interior then wrote to the Baoadway dealer to know how he came to charge $2,200 for goods that were sold for $800 in Philadelphia, and the merchant wrote back that he charged only $800 for them, and that the extra $1,400 covered the purchases which had not been specified.

You see how closely these stories resemble Lord Thurlow's, but they are not so well told. I can never hope to become equal to Thurlow at story telling.

Another incident, illustrative of character, has just occurred to me. One day Mrs. L. drove up, or was driven up, in front of Genin's store, under the St. Nicholas, and leaning out of the carriage she beckoned to one of the clerks, who was speaking to a friend at the door, to go to her. He knew her very well, but took no notice of her motions. She beckoned again and again, but he did not go near her. Finally another lady, who was in the carriage, stepped out, and walking up to him, asked him if he knew who that lady (Mrs. L.) was. He replied somewhat indifferently, that he did not care. "Why," said she, bridling up, "that is Mrs. Lincoln, and she wants you to wait on her." "I don't know any difference between Mrs. Lincoln and the wife of a mechanic," said the clerk. "If she will come into the store I will attend to her, but I am not employed to wait on people in the street." A complaint to Mr. Genin followed, as a matter of course, but the clerk did not lose his place.

To return to the relics. It is singular, to say the least, that these beautiful and expensive articles are allowed to go a-begging, as it were. But so it is. Very few of them have been sold, as yet, and the prospect of all being disposed of by private sale is by no means cheering. If they remain unsold by next Monday, they are to be put up at auction, and Mrs. Toodles, with her whole family, will be on the spot, looking for bargains. It is a pity there are no doorplates in the collection.

Hebrew Exemption from Cholera.

A report of the London Board of Health, drawn up for a committee of the House of Commons, is filled with strange and interesting statistics concerning that mysterious disease. To one incident recorded in its pages we will venture to draw the attention of our readers. When the cholera was raging in London some twelve moths ago, it was frequently remarked by the newspapers that the Jews were, strangely enough, exempt from the disease. The reports were considered as idle rumors, and frequently contradicted; it now appears that out of a population of 20,000 chosen people, besides 2,000 Portuguese, only thirteen cases of cholera occurred, and the same immunity was observable during the epidemic of 1832 These people, too, it must be observed, inhabit for the most part the foulest and most unhealthy portion of the metropolis.

How is such a fortunate exemption to be accounted for? It has never been supposed, we believe, that any very superior morality on the part of the Hebrews entitled them to special favors; nor as a class have they generally been exempt from a full share of suffering and persecution. The causes are simple enough when explained as they are by the Board of Health, and the facts they disclose convey an impressive and useful moral. The lower classes of Jews, however poor they may be, never crowd more than one family into the same room, whereas, among the lower order of other communities—especially Irish, several families "pig together" in one apartment. Again the Jews, as a class, are not given to the abuse of intoxicating liquors. One of the commissioners of inquiry says, "I have had during the last twenty years, much intercourse with the Jews, and I cannot recall to mind a single instance of drunkenness in any family I have visited. In virtue of their religion, they are particular in their food. All shell fish is avoided, and the meat exposed for sale is inspected by an officer appointed for the purpose; and if any disease is found, it is condemned. Sabbath rest is, for the most part, strictly observed. The Jews are unable, from religious motives, to enter the workhouse, and the poor, being comparatively few in number, are relieved by the more wealthy of their own persuasion. Relieving officers inquire into distress, which being relieved, extreme destitution is avoided. The passover enjoins every Jew to have his house thoroughly cleansed annually, and the rooms of the lower classes are annually lime-washed. There is an instructive lesson here for those who will take it."

By a recent act of the British Parliament, Hebrews who close their factories and workshops on Saturdays till sunset are permitted to open them from sunset till nine o'clock "for females and young persons" to work till that hour.

BANKRUPTCY.

FEDERAL COURTS CANNOT ENJOIN STATE COURTS.

Injunctions to Restrain Dissolved.

The Remedy in State Courts.

Important Decisions by Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, sitting as a Court of Bankruptcy: In the matter of creditors petition, to declare Hugh Campbell a bankrupt.

Judge McCandless delivered the following opinion:

I feel the grave responsibility which attaches to the decision about to be announced. In construing a new and untried Statute, and establishing the practice to be observed in its proper administration, there must necessarily be much diversity of opinion among both lawyers and judges. The interests involved are frequently so large, and the principles so important, that inextricable confusion must result from an unsound interpretation of the legislation of Congress. This Bankrupt Act is, in my judgment, highly beneficial to both the debtor and the creditor. It was designed to relieve the one from oppressive liabilities which render him unfit to contribute to the productive wealth of the country, and it affords to the other an assurance that all the property of the debtor, except what from motives of humanity he is permitted to retain, shall be honestly devoted to the payment of his debts. With a fraudulent debtor it is wisely and justly stringent, compelling a full discovery and surrender of his assets for the benefit of his creditors, under peril of imprisonment for contempt, which, in the Courts of the United States, is a penalty not to be disregarded.

The present is a case upon creditors petition, to declare Hugh Campbell a bankrupt. Numerous acts of bankruptcy have been assigned, all of which are denied, and a trial by jury awarded. Many judgments of large amount, the validity of which are not questioned, have been entered in the Court of Common Pleas of Armstrong county, and they are all prior in date to the period when the bankrupt law went into operation. Upon final process, a sale of real estate by the Sheriff has been made, and $29,290 realized and brought into court for distribution. Under these circumstances, our extraordinary power of injunction was invoked to restrain not only the plaintiffs in these judgments, but the Courts of the State and their executive officers from further proceeding, with the design to bring all the property of the bankrupt into this Court as a Court of Bankruptcy, for division among all his creditors. The injunction against the Sheriff and the parties was granted, with leave *instanter* for a motion to dissolve, that we might ascertain whether, under the Bankrupt law, we have the right to interfere with the Courts of the State, in the legitimate exercise of their functions.

After much reflection I am satisfied we have not, nor with the actors, or parties, litigating before them.

The first section of the Act is wide in its scope, and would seem to bring all parties, estates and interests, connected with the Bankrupt into a common Forum or center. And to do so, it is contended that Congress, by implication, conferred upon the District Courts of the United States, the authority to suspend all and every proceeding elsewhere, and to command obedience to their mandates, exclusive of all other jurisdictions. This, by virtue of the 5th clause, of the 8th section, of the 1st Article of the Constitution of the United States, granting the power, "to establish uniform laws, on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States," Congress had the right the right to do, but they have not done so.

Staring them in the face, was the Act of the 2d of March, 1793, Section 5th, expressly declaring "nor shall a writ of injunction be granted to stay proceedings in any Court of a State." There is nothing in the Bankrupt law, in terms repealing this statute, and the authority, conferred by the 40th section, to issue an injunction against the bankrupt, and all other *persons*, excludes the presumption that it is to be exercised without limitation. Other "persons" here expressed, has reference to parties interfering with the property of an individual not yet adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, and which is to be preserved inviolate, until his bankruptcy has been legally ascertained. It does not refer to the Courts of a State, or to their executive officers. It was not designed to arrest the whole machinery of another, and independent forum, which is exercising its best efforts to marshal the assets of the debtor, and after discharging the legitimate liens to which they are subject, reserving the residue, as a fund, for the assignee in Bankruptcy.

Liens, by this law, as they should be, are held sacred. To say that the vigilant creditor, who by his diligence has secured his debt, and has a valid lien upon the property of the bankrupt, shall come in with all the other creditors, *pro rata*, would be a perversion of the purposes of Congress in the passage of the act. No right acquired by the creditor is affected or impaired. The 14th section expressly protects him. The assignee has authority, under the direction of this Court, to discharge any *lien* upon any property, *real* or personal, and is authorized to sell the same, *subject* to such lien or other incumbrances. By the 15th Section he is permitted to sell all *unincumbered* estates, real and personal, on such terms as he thinks most for the interest of the creditors. Where there is a *lien* on real or personal property, the 20th Section admits the holder of the lien, as a creditor in bankruptcy, for the *balance* of the debt, after deducting the value of the property, to be ascertained by agreement or sale, or the creditor may release or convey his claim to the assignee, and be permitted to prove his *whole* debt in bankruptcy.

These several sections are distinct recognitions by Congress of the sanctity of liens, obtained before the inception of proceedings in bankruptcy, and they control, and are a limitation of the sweeping provisions of the first section. It is among the elementary principles with regard to the construction of Statutes, that every section, provision and clause of a Statute shall be expounded by a reference to every other. The most general and absolute terms of one section may be qualified and limited by conditions and exceptions contained in another, so that all may stand together.

All liens then remain intact. The Bankrupt's final certificate operates to discharge his person and future acquisitions, while at the same time, the mortgagee, or other lien creditor, shall be permitted to have their satisfaction out of the property mortgaged or subject to lien. A legal right without a remedy would be an anomaly in the law—7 Howard, 623.

It is true that the first section of the Act declares that the jurisdiction conferred on the District Court of the United States shall extend "to all cases and controversies, arising between the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors, who shall claim any debt or demand under the bankruptcy." But as the Supreme Court of the United States say, in that very able opinion delivered by my Brother, Mr. Justice Grier, in the case of Peck vs. Jennes, before quoted in 7 Howard, the Court of Common Pleas of Armstrong county, have full and complete jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter, and its jurisdiction had attached long before any act of bankruptcy was committed. It is an independent tribunal, not deriving its authority from the same sovereign, and as regards the District Court, a foreign forum, in every way its equal. The District Court has no supervisory power over it.

When the jurisdiction of a Court, and the right of a plaintiff to prosecute his suit in it, have once attached, that right cannot be arrested or taken away by proceedings in another Court. These rules have their foundation not merely in comity, but in necessity. For if one may enjoin, the other may retort by injunction, and thus the parties be without remedy; being liable to a process for contempt in one if they dare to proceed in the other. Neither can one take property from the custody of the other by replevin or *other process*, for this would produce a conflict of jurisdiction, extremely embarrassing in the administration of justice. The fact, therefore, that an injunction issues only to the *parties* before the Court, and not to the Court itself, is no evasion of the difficulties that are the necessary result of an attempt to exercise that power over a party who is a litigant in another and independent forum.

It follows, therefore, that this Court has no supervisory power over the Court of Common Pleas of Armstrong county, by injunction or otherwise, unless it is conferred by the Bankrupt law. But we cannot discover any provision in that Act which limits the jurisdiction of the State Courts, or confers any power on the Bankrupt Court, to supersede their jurisdiction, or wrest property from the custody of their officers. On the contrary it provides, in the 14th section, that the assignee "may prosecute and *defend* all suits at law, or in equity, pending at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, *in which such bankrupt is a party*, in his own name, in the same manner and *with the like effect*, as they might have been prosecuted or defended by such bankrupt." In other words, as to the estate and property of the bankrupt, the assignee is subrogated to all his rights and responsibilities. The Act sends the assignee to the State court, and admits its power over him. It confers no anthority on this Court to restrain proceedings therein, by injunction, or other process, much less to take property out of its custody or possession with a strong hand.

Finding no such grant of power, either in direct terms or by necessary implication from any of the provisions of the Bankrupt law, we are not at liberty to interpolate it on any supposed grounds of policy or expediency. We shall therefore be compelled to dissolve this, and all other injunctions in similar cases.

I have not submitted this opinion to my Brother Grier, but it may be a source of gratification to the profession to learn that, sitting with him, recently, at Circuit, in Philadelphia, we conferred upon this case, and I am pleased to say that we concurred in the legal principles upon which it should be decided.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

This case was argued by Mr. Patterson for, and by Mr. Painter, Mr. Golden, and Gen. Foster, against the injunction.

QUESTION OF FRAUD CONSIDERED.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, sitting as a Court of Bankruptcy: In the matter of William Burns, a Petitioner for adjudication in Bankruptcy, of the firm of S. & W. Burns.

Judge McCandless delivered the following opinion:

This case was argued at the same time with that of Hugh Campbell, and the principal point presented, has been there decided.

It differs in this—Burns is a voluntary Bankrupt. His petition was filed on the 31st of July, 1867, and he was duly adjudged a Bankrupt. The First National Bank, of Clarion, a creditor of the firm of which the Bankrupt was a partner, on the 18th July, 1867, obtained judgment upon warrant of attorney, dated 9th of July of the same year, for the sum of $10,300. A Fi. Fa. was issued, and a levy made by the Sheriff of Jefferson county, on merchandise and lumber, at what date, from the imperfection of the paper book, this Court is unable to say, but prior in date to the commencement of the proceedings in Bankruptcy.

It was alleged at the argument that the note, of which this judgment is predicated, was given under promise not to sue out a writ of execution, but to be held as a security, and to afford the firm, of which the Bankrupt was a partner, an opportunity to make some arrangement with their creditors. That in violation of this agreement, and in fraud of the thirty-fifth section of the Bankrupt law, the judgment was entered, execution issued, and levy made. Before the date fixed by the Sheriff for his sale, we were asked, by petition, to enjoin the Clarian Bank and the Sheriff, from proceeding further with their writ, and directing them to deliver the property, upon which the levy was made to the assignee in Bankruptcy. This we did, at the same time admonishing the Counsel of the doubts entertained as to the power of this Court, and suggesting a motion to dissolve, which was granted. Upon this point they have been fully heard, and the question has been decided to-day in Campbell's case.

It was urged, with great force and ability, by the Counsel for the Bankrupt, that we were bound to interfere, by injunction, because this was not a *valid* judgment. But how do we know that? It is entered in a Court of competent jurisdiction, whose authority it is our duty to respect. If it is fraudulent, or void under the Bankrupt law, it is the province of the assignee in Bankruptcy, who stands in the attitude of a defendant, to see, in that forum, that no injustice is done to the general creditors.

By the first section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States it is declared that "full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State," and this is equally binding on the Courts of the United States.

We must, therefore, refer the assignee in Bankruptcy, as the representative of the defendant, and of all the creditors, to the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson county.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

This case was argued by Mr. Purviance for the Clarion Bank, and by Mr. Shiras for the Bankrupt and general creditors.

LAST HOURS OF MAXIMILIAN.

Interesting Particulars.

A late letter from Vera Cruz says: Respecting the last hours of Maximilian our informant gives some interesting facts hitherto unpublished. The sentence of death was communicated to him on the afternoon of the 18th of June, by Colonel Aspirez, the Judge-Advocate, described as a young and very arrogant man. Maximilian heard the news very quietly, and occupied himself during the rest of the day in taking leave of such friends as were allowed to see him. At 10 o'clock at night, Escobedo himself, prompted by some feeling which it is difficult to define, called to have a look at the condemned. He went first to Maximilian's cell. The Emperor, rising, received him with studied courtesy, and acknowledged the few commonplace expressions of regret which Escobedo let fall. From Maximilian's chamber the Liberal Commander-in-Chief passed on to those occupied by Miramon and Mejia, the last of whom indulged in no reproaches, though to both of them a recollection of a similar meeting with persons reversed must have presented itself. The last visitor for the night was Baron Magnus, the Prussian Minister, who remained closeted with the Archduke till after midnight. At 1 o'clock, the prisoner went to bed, and slept peacefully till 4 o'clock. Then he rose, took a light breakfast and made his toilet by the aid of Prince Salm Salm, in a suit of plain black clothes. For the next two hours he paced quietly up and down his cell, talking with his confessor and arranging little matters which had been overlooked. At 6 o'clock, the officer arrived to take him to the place of execution. Maximilian put on his hat, and without waiting for an order, said, "Sir, I am ready to follow you." Passing into the corridor where Miramon and Mejia were, he inquired, "Gentlemen, I am ready; are you ready too?" They replying that they were, all three passed into the chappel, and after receiving absolution, took their places in three hack carriages, with their confessors, and drove to the Cerro de la Campana.

The manifestations of popular sympathy were all that have been stated and more. Though the hour of execution had been changed to avoid any popular demonstration, every small stone and blade of grass was carried away from the place of death, and the crowd kissed the fallen Emperor's hat in the hands of his servant. Three crosses have been erected on the spot where the bodies lay, and day and night these crosses are kept wreathed with fresh flowers, and candles burn always before them. Photographs of the spot have been taken in great numbers, and circulated all over the country. Many arrests, especially of ladies, have been made for expressing sympathy with the dead.

It now transpires that the respite from the 16th to the 19th of June, was not sought by Maximilian, but by his lawyers, with a view of taking advantage of an old Mexican law, which sets forth that a reprieve, in a case of capital punishment, is equivalent to a commutation of sentence. The quibble proved of no avail.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Gen. Hayes after the Election.

On Thursday night the political friends of Gen. Hayes, the successful Republican candidate for Governor in the late election, drew out from him a speech. From a report before us we make the following quotation:

One word as to the issue. The Union party have been in favor of maintaining inviolable the faith of the nation. They will continue to stand on that plank to the end. [Cheers.] They believe that the national credit was an important part of the national power, in its last struggle, and the good name of the nation is, under all circumstances, to be maintained. Again, it is probable, from the complexion of the Legislature, that a three-fifths vote cannot be obtained to submit again the colored suffrage issue for many years to come, and therefore cannot be in any canvass before the people for a long time. In the meantime we shall have the experience of other States in this matter. But on this you may rely, that the Union Republican party will be in the future as it has been in the past—the party of progress, the party in favor of human freedom, the party in favor of equal human rights; the party in favor of giving to all governed an equal voice in the Government, and although it is defeated this year, we remember that in 1862, in the very pinch of the war, we were beaten in Ohio, Pennsylvania and other States, by majorities far larger than any given against us this year. And we remember also in 1863 our majorities were without parallel in the political history of the country. What happened then I am sure is to happen now, and next year, the great year of the Presidential election, will see us again united with 5,000 majority in Hamilton county and 50,000 in the State of Ohio.

The Cleveland *Leader* admits that it was negro suffrage that reduced the Republican majority from forty thousand to almost nothing, but proposes to try it again and never give up the ship.

THE RODMAN GUN.

Its Triumph in England.

An English paper which crowed loudly over the previous experiments with the Rodman gun, "comes down" handsomely, in view of the last tests. We quote:

"The fifteen-inch Rodman gun has really penetrated the eight-inch target at Shoeburyness. There need be no longer any dispute as to the quality of the powder nor the amount of the charge. One hundred pounds weight of 'American No. 7 cannon powder,' contained in a bag nearly two feet long, have propelled a 450-pound shot through eight inches of armor and eighteen inches of solid teak. The smash was tremendous, and so was the noise. The roar of the huge gun 'made the earth tremble.' Two masses of armor-plate, each weighing about six hundred weight, were tossed some twenty yards or more to the rear of the target, and a shower of 'smaller' pieces lay scattered upon the ground. A massive timber sheet was dashed into splinters, and three others were injured. Of the inner skin of the target a piece was carried away, which is described as being of the size of an ordinary teatray. A second shot was even more triumphant than the first, seeing that it struck the target in a stronger place, being, in fact, the soundest part of the structure which has been sorely damaged by a long series of merciless experiments—the enormous quantity of 200,000 pounds of metal having been hurled against its iron front."

WHETHER the African has or has not a capacity for education equal to the Caucasian has long been a mooted question. It is reported from England, however, that James Solomon, a pure African from the Gold Coast, came some years ago to that country to be educated, having received no teaching save what he obtained in a native school. This young man has just taken a first class certificate in the Oxford middle class examination, and is about to matriculate at the London University.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION

[OFFICIAL TOTALS.]

The Clerks appointed by the Return Judges on Friday, for the purpose of footing up the vote in this county, finished their labors on Saturday night. The result is as follows:

Supreme Judge—H. W. Williams, R.	16,333
George Sharswood, D.	9,994
Williams's majority	6,339
State Senate—Russell Errett, R.	13,765
J. P. Barr, D.	7,794
Andrew Burtt, L. R.	4,066
James Salisbury, Con.	625
Errett's majority over Barr	5,971
Errett's majority over all	1,260
Assembly—George Wilson, R.	14,210
Wm. R. Ford, R.	13,874
Alexander Millar, R.	14,244
Augustus Beckert, R.	14,098
George R. Riddle, R.	14,131
David L. Smith, R.	13,170
James H. Hopkins, D.	8,522
Francis Sellers, D.	8,851
Augustus Hartje, D.	8,600
Samuel McKee, D.	8,646
Wm. M. Murray, D.	8,552
Uzziah Stewart, D.	8,237
John W. Krepps, L. R.	3,696
T. A. Armstrong, L. R.	3,730
J. S. Hillman, L. R.	3,649
Wm. Matthews, L. R.	3,627
W. W. Alexander, L. R.	3,674
Wm. T. Bradbury, L. R.	3,586
Average Republican maj. over Democrats	5,386
Prothonotary—Jacob H. Walter, R.	14,306
John A. Elder, D.	8,486
David Lowry, L. R.	3,571
Walter's majority over Elder	5,820
Treasurer—Maj. J. F. Denniston, R.	14,309
A. J. Baker, D.	8,462
Wm. F. McBride, L. R.	3,701
Denniston's majority over Baker	5,847
Commissioner—A. Pillow, R.	13,498
A. P. Anshutz, D.	7,952
John England, L. R.	3,199
M. McGonigle, T.	1,126
Pillow's majority over Anshutz	5,546
Coroner—Wm. Clawson, R.	14,222
Michael Lipp, D.	8,263
Thos. Matthews, L. R.	3,844
Clawson's majority over Lipp	5,959
Jury Commissioner—Chas. Pugh, R.	14,153
Wm. Griffin, D.	8,510
P. N. Pearson, L. R.	3,642
Pugh's majority over Griffin	5,643
Poor Director—R. H. Davis, R.	7,417
Henderson Wightman, D.	4,878
Benj. White, L. R.	2,594
Davis's majority over Wightman	2,539
CONSOLIDATION.	
Middle District—For	4,992
Against	1,757
Majority for	3,235
Northern District—For	1,577
Against	4,232
Majority against	2,655
Southern District—For	830
Against	1,698
Majority against	868

The aggregate vote in the three districts on consolidation, is—For, 7,399; against, 7,687. This would give a majority on the whole vote, of 288 against consolidation.

The whole number of votes cast for Supreme Judge, in the election precincts composing the Middle District, was 9,632. Taking it for granted that all *opposed* to consolidation expressed their opposition by ballot, it would appear that a fraction over seven thousand of the nine thousand voters favor consolidation.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Nomination of General Grant by Maryland--Letter from General Butler.

[From the Baltimore American.]

We cordially and earnestly indorse the following resolution, adopted by the Maryland Republican Convention at its session Thursday:

"*Resolved*, That the Republicans of Maryland, in Convention assembled, earnestly recommend to the Republican party of the country the nomination of General Ulysses S. Grant as their candidate for President of the United States."

The result of the election in Pennsylvania and Ohio may be regarded, politically, in the same light to the Republican party as the second battle of Bull Run was to the cause of the Union. We shortly thereafter called General Grant to the command of our forces, and he led us on to victory. To secure the results of that victory to the loyal men of the Nation the services of General Grant are again required, and when once he takes the field he will "fight it out on that line" to an enduring triumph of the principles of those who fought with him and sustained the cause of the Government throughout the rebellion. * * * * * *

With General Grant as our standard-bearer, victory will be certain. He has been tried both as a soldier and a statesman, and has been found equal to every emergency. All can unite upon him, whilst with any of the other distinguished statesmen named for the nomination there would be doubt as to the result. If we would secure to the country the fruits of the victory obtained over the Rebel hosts, we must promptly place General Grant in nomination. If we would leave Congress free to carry out the will of the loyal people of the country, we must promptly settle this question, otherwise the power we posses will be frittered away in personal contests as to the effect of the acts of Congress on the prospects of individual contestants. There can be no doubt now entertained that President Johnson would have been impeached and removed before the adjournment of Congress but for the fear entertained by the friends of rival candidates that by so doing Senator Wade would have been placed on the track for the nomination. They were unwilling to put the power and patronage of the Government in the hands of any one of the contestants for nomination, and hence Andrew Johnson was allowed to remain "an obstruction" to the reconstruction of the Rebel States, and to use the patronage of the Government to overthrow the Republican party, make loyalty odious, and treason powerful and dangerous.

LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.

LOWELL, MASS, September 27.—My Dear Sir:—I am much gratified to find that my views meet the approbation of Mr. —— and yourself. They are the matured opinion of close observation of the wants of the country. That they should accord with the principles of my former Democratic associates is not "remarkable" as they are *Democratic* as was Democracy before it became Conservatism under the manipulations of Fillmore, George T. Curtis, Winthrop, Josiah Randall, and persons of their opinions, who never drew a Democratic breath.

The Democracy must look to the radical Republican party for the resuscitation of its true principles as applied to *men* as *men*. With us all true Democrats will ultimately be found who believe in equality of right, equality of power, equality of taxation under the Government to every man who, by the Constitution, has the high position of an American citizen. My hopes or expectations of political preferment have nothing to do with my political views. I must go forward speaking the truth in politics as in other matters. And the more unpopular, if I fine them just and true, the more surely will I declare them.

This is not the kind of stuff Presidents have been made of, and it is more than doubtful whether they ever will be made of sterner stuff. Have I not answered your question "whether I should make a good candidate for the Presidency?" I will not say with Clay "that I had rather be right than be President," because he was wrong, and not President besides; but I will say that I would not sacrifice my independence of thought and action to be President ten times over, and that is not saying much, seeing what sort of men we have had, and may possibly have, to fill that now degraded place. I shall be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday next, and will be glad to see you and your friend, but not for the purpose indicated. Yours, respectfully,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

The Illinois *Staats-Zeitung* indorses the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency in comments on the recent article of the Galena *Gazette*, and says: "No one who is acquainted with public opinion in the West can doubt that the declarations of the *Gazette* will find general support. Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota will be unanimous for Grant in the National Convention, and this is a great step in advance, for of the other candidates there is hardly one that can begin with more States than his own.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 13, 1867.

At a large meeting of the Union Club of the Capital, held on Saturday night, a resolution introduced by Attorney General West, concurring in the Maryland nomination of General Grant for the Presidency, was enthusiastically adopted. N.

The Galena Gazette Places the Name of General Grant at the Head of its Columns for our Next President.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GALENA, ILL., October 7.—The Galena *Daily Gazette* of this evening, referring to the action of the Jo Daviess County Republican Convention of Saturday last, raises the name of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant for President, subject to the decision of the National Republican Convention. The editor says:

"We this day place at the head of the columns of the *Gazette* the name of Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, to be supported at the election to be held in November, 1868. We do this in full accordance with our own sense of its propriety, and also for the more public reason, that the sturdy Republicans of Jo Daviess county, at their convention, held at Elizabeth on the 5th instant, gave such action their full indorsement. The state of the country, the perils of the times, and the character of the man proposed for this high office are such that no apology is demanded for this decided action. But little more than one year will transpire before the people will be called to the election of a President and Vice President. The vital welfare of the country demands that those offices be filled by single-hearted statesmen, pure patriots, unyielding friends of the rights of the people individually, and of the highest well being of the collective whole. This general condition is a necessity. Freedom of opinion with all is the rule of action; the Republican party must carry the next election; a *union* of action is the essential of success. Time is required to perfect this harmony of free intelligent action. Hence the Republican citizens of Jo Daviess speak thus early, that opportunity may be given for a comparison of opinions with others, that errors may be corrected and doubts removed, if they exist, that we may all unite in the accomplishment of our most momentous and noble purpose, bound together by the wisdom of an enlightened judgment, and moving in the power of an irresistible faith. With feelings more sacred to the country than love of life, we present the name at the head of our columns for the consideration of others, never to be lowered, we trust, except in the humility of gratitude to a higher power than man, as a sign of His approval in enduring victory."

General Grant and the Presidency.

Senator Cresswell presided over the Maryland Republican Convention, which formally presented General Grant for the Presidency. In taking the chair, the Senator made some remarks, in the course of which he said:

We should nominate the best men for our standard bearers and fight the battle, and in the next campaign we would achieve a more glorious triumph than any that had been before won. In times past, when Union men were driven to the verge of despair, who won the splendid victory of Donelson? [Cheers for Grant.] Around him clustered the stars of the victory of Vicksburg, and he finally conquered the whole of Lee's army. He stood to-day the embodiment of the reconstruction principles of Congress. General Ulysses S. Grant had said to him personally that those principles should be carried out to the last letter, and if the Republican party would present him as their standard bearer they would win a victory in the future still more glorious than that of the past. [Cheers.]

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Private Circular of the Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, Chairman of Democratic State Central Committee.

The Philadelphia *Morning Post* publishes the following, vouching for its authenticity, as it is printed from an original copy, which the editor says was issued by authority, and he can produce the documents in Court. Alderman Bill McMullen, of unenviable fame, and his coadjutors of the Fourth ward, Philadelphia, were no doubt inspired by the hope of the "fixed sum," in "voting often" on Tuesday last, and returning the astounding majority of nearly sixteen hundred for Sharswood. Similar frauds were doubtless practiced elsewhere. The following is a literal copy; it is exact even to the emphasized sentences:

[Private.]
DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
No. 738 Sansom street,
PHILADELPHIA, September 18, 1867.

To ——— ———, Esq.,
Chairman of County Committee,
——— County.

DEAR SIR: The necessity for close attention to details in this contest is most apparent. It is comparatively noiseless, but it should be made *full of activity*.

The great end to be accomplished is: *To poll every Democratic vote.*

The first thing to be done is to learn the names of all the Democrats and doubtful men. For this purpose the blanks were furnished you and so far as you have returned to me the lists, I to-day send you copies by mail. Send the remainder as rapidly as possible.

These lists are to be placed in the hands of active men in the districts; I indorse in *each list* a circular describing *their duties for their direction;* I also enclose you a copy thereof.

Make it your business to employ these men *yourself; do not trust to letters, go and see them; pay them for their time in warning the dilatory, and for election day, and provide means to haul slow men to the polls.* It is better to spend money in this way than by meetings. If you have any doubt of the men that you employ, tell others of our friends that you have placed money in their hands.

Get your detailed vote for 1865 and 1866. Compare the two, this will show you the districts likely to be slow. Give *them* special attention now. It is important to get reliable men in each district. Do not devote your attention to making a specific majority, but *look to getting your whole vote.* When this is done the majority follows.

In *very slow districts*, I would suggest a special contract with active men, thus; in 1865, the district polled 100 Democratic votes; in 1866, 120 Democratic votes; now, for every Democratic vote over 110 polled we will pay you a fixed sum the day after the election. This is simply an incentive to bring men out, for the vote of 1866 shows they are there.

See that your agents have all Democrats assessed, naturalized and their taxes paid. Let me know what I can do for you.

Send forward the lists rapidly.

Be very careful of this paper; keep it entirely private.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Voice of the Country Press.

The Meadville *Republican*, in explanation of the falling off of the vote in that neighborhood, says:

Thousands of Republicans did not vote because they were disgusted with the rascality of the last Legislature and with the Senatorial nomination. The lesson should be a warning to our party in future. Honest people will not sustain humbuggery and demagogueism because it is labelled Republican. Another campaign like this would ruin our party in the district and State.

The *Republican* also ascribes the failure to poll a full Republican vote to the election of United States Senator last winter.

The Berks *Journal*, in referring to the cause assigned for the defeat of the Republicans, says:

Some ascribe it to the advocacy of negro suffrage; others to the temperance reform and the Sunday law with which the Republican party are saddled, and others again to Legislative corruption, Copper-Johnsonism, high taxes, and general apathy on the part of Republican voters. Each and all of these influences had something to do with the matter no doubt—but a prime cause was the disgust of the party at the "Ring" influence of leaders in forcing unpopular nominations upon the party for local offices in various parts of the State.

The *Journal* holds that "hereafter there must be no 'side issues' to impede our progress. We must clear the decks for action and throw overboard all useless ballast to hinder fair sailing and prevent the efficient working of our guns. Above all, we must select for the captain of the ship an experienced leader who can command the confidence and arouse the enthusiasm of the entire crew. With General Gaant at the helm,—prudent, wise, sagacious and true,—we can more than retrieve all past losses, and bring our craft triumphantly into port. * * * In the language of glorious Phil. Sheridan, on coming up with our flying troops after his famous ride from Winchester:

'*Face the other way, boys! Face the other way! We are going back to our Camps! We are going to lick them* (Rebels and Copperheads), *out of their boots! Boys, this never should have happened if I* (or Grant) *had been here. I tell you it never should have happened. We are going to get a twist on them; we'll get the tightest twist on them yet that you ever saw! We'll have all those camps and cannon back again!*'"

Who Did It?

The Cleveland *Herald* accounts for the defeat of the suffrage amendment as follows:

"There was a very heavy vote polled against the amendment by young men—particularly such as were casting their first vote—out of sheer prejudice against the negro; an unreasoning impulse, that partook more of the element of mere pride of opinion and ambition to be thought independent in political sentiment than of any settled conviction of duty. Personally those voters cared but little about the matter, and did not care to use any argument, save that they 'could not go the nigger.'

"There is one feature in the defeat of this amendment which deserves consideration. We have been very much deceived in that vote, as we thought the amendment would fail through indirection—that is, the failure to vote either way would defeat it. But the result shows that 'the noes have it by the sound;' that it is defeated by direct votes against it, showing that it was lost not because men did not care enough about the question to vote upon it, but because they are directly opposed to it."

The Result in Philadelphia.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

There is no disguising the fact, that the local ticket of the Democrats was stronger, in reference to the general popularity of the candidates named, than that of their opponents. This circumstance added to the majority, because, while there are some voters who will discriminate between candidates, and prepare their tickets carefully, so as to vote for such of the nominees of their party as they prefer, there are others who, having determined to vote for one or two, allow themselves to be gulled into voting the whole opposition ticket, although they may not care for the majority of persons upon it. The managers of the Republican party will see this error now. They sacrificed too much to the claims of mere politicians, and they committed a grievous mistake in slighting the claims of the soldiers who were before the Convention.

COL. MCCLURE, in a late letter from the mining regions, gives some idea of a miner, as follows: "We little know how much of fruitless toil every dollar of gold we coin has cost the prospector. His life is one of incessant privation, sacrifice and labor. He dreams of gold—not so much because he loves it, but because of his controlling, but ever deceptive hopes of discovering richer and still richer deposits of the precious metal. No matter how well his labor might be requited by devoting it to what he already possessed, he ever dreams of still more brilliant stores of wealth. In his estimation, what he produces has no value beyond supplying his wants and caprices, and supporting him in his delusive dream. Swift as the winds, even in this sparsely settled country, almost without mails and telegraphs, the rumor of new discoveries, perhaps hundreds of miles distant, seem to fly, and in an hour camps are almost depopulated, cabins untenanted, flumes and ditches abandoned to decay, and with the simplest mining outfit thrown over their shoulders, the miners stream off to the new Eldorado."

THE last number of *Hours at Home* contains an interesting description of the wonders of ancient Rome. Speaking of the Coliseum, the writer says: It reveals a wonderful skill in masonry and great architectural strength; it shows the wealth and resources of rulers who must have had the treasures of the world at their command; it indicates an enormous population, since it would seat all the male adults in the city of New York; it shows the restless passions of the people for excitement, and the necessity on the part of the government of yielding to this taste. What leisure and indolence marked a city which could afford to give up so much time to the demoralizing sports. What facilities for transportation were afforded, when so many wild beasts could be brought to the capital from central parts of Africa without calling out unusual comment? How imperious a populace which compels the government to provide such expensive pleasures?

SECRETARY SEWARD, on his way to Orange County, was asked what he thought of the election. He replied that "experience had taught him that it was not always the part of wisdom to think too much; at the same time he believed that the signs of the times were indicating that the people were right, and that if public men were not fools they would believe in the people."

ONE STEP MORE.

What though before me it is dark,
Too dark for me to see?
I ask but light for one step more;
'Tis quite enough for me.

Each little humble step I take,
The gloom clears from the next;
So, though 'tis very dark beyond,
I never am perplexed.

And if sometimes the mist hangs close,
So close I fear to stray,
Patient I wait a little while,
And soon it clears away.

I would not see my further path,
For mercy veils it so;
My present steps might harder be
Did I the future know.

It may be that my path is rough,
Thorny and hard and steep;
And, knowing this, my strength might fail,
Through fear and terror deep.

It may be that it winds along
A smooth and flowery way;
But seeing this I might despise
The journey of to-day.

Perhaps my path is very short,
My journey nearly done,
And I might tremble at the thought
Of ending it so soon.

Or, if I saw a weary length
Of road that I must wend,
Fainting, I'd think, "My feeble powers
Will fail me ere the end."

And so I do not wish to see
My journey, or its length;
Assured that, through my Father's love,
Each step will bring its strength.

Thus step by step I onward go,
Not looking far before;
Trusting that I shall always have
Light for just "one step more."
—*British Messenger.*

GARIBALDI.

The Revolutionists on the Road to Rome.

SINA LUNGA, VAL DI CHIANA,
Monday night, September 26, 1867.

These are trying days for a correspondent. On foot at 5 A. M. to visit some old Roman Etruscan and "Pagan" relics in the town of Arezzo, witness the rifle shooting, and then drive out to breakfast at a villa built on the site where Garibaldi encamped with his 3,000 in 1849. We drove thither with several gentlemen from Arezzo, and he said, laughing, "If I had not known that the very scum of the earth accompanied me, I should assuredly have paid you a visit; but I could not summon courage to expose an Italian town to sack and pillage by such termagants." As we reached the villa the National Guard band and some forty choristers played the hymn of the General's own composition set to Donizetti's music; he was extremely pleased, and made them sing the last verse over again, saying that as a hymn it was poor stuff, but the truths contained therein the Italians would do well to remember. The usual banquet followed. Garibaldi said that he deemed the present generation of Italians fortunate to live and die for their country; their children and children's children would doubtless be good and useful citizens—peasants, merchants, lawyers, etc.; but to this generation is conceded the high honor of being soldiers of their fatherland. After breakfast he asked the padrona of the villa to let him rest a while, bidding us come and fetch him at 2 P. M. I note that he never returns to the same house, and that none of his followers know his plans. Of course the deputations that awaited him were disappointed, and returned with us to the villa, so that the carriages could hardly make their way through the crowd. He grew impatient, and reproved the red-shirts: "These are not times for talk, for kisses, for hand-grasps. You ask me where I am going. To Rome, unless I am shot or caged. You say, 'Take me!' You must come as best you can. If you have the will to do so you will find the way. I don't care about numbers; I want picked men—men who won't turn tail. Now let me pass." It was like speaking to the wind. At last the coachman touched his horses, and the crowd made way, and we went for some miles at full gallop. Then he checked the speed in order to revisit every spot he had passed in '49. An old man recognized him and told him he was handsomer than ever. At a turn in the road we left the '49 line and wound into the very midst of the Val di Chiana, that wondrously fertile valley, shut in between the three lakes, Montepulerano, Traisnine, and Chinsi, and sheltered by a perfect amphitheater of mountains. The ostensible object of to-day's tour is to visit the scenes of Hannibal's victories; also to keep going and not to always keep on the beaten track. At any rate, the ride was delightful, and wonderful were the stories of the genius and perseverance which found this immense tract of land a wilderness and marshy plain, and left it what it is—an earthly paradise. Of course the grand old oaks and elms have been in a great part sacrificed, but they are still more numerous, and much finer, than any I have seen elsewhere. At 4½ we arrived at Marciano, the country-house of the brothers Salvatore—eight in number—all Garibaldians. They possess 40 estates, and some 500 peasants work on them. One brother is Syndic; another, Municipal Councillor. All were anxious that the General should remain with them, but he was bent on reaching Sina Lunga; so with two splendid horses we whirled away, leaving the rest to follow. Sina Lunga is a sort of eagle's nest, on the top of a hill, population some 1,200, but more than ten per cent. of the whole have been Garibaldians. As we reached the foot of the ascent, Pietro Salvatore said to Garibaldi, "You once made all the monks in that convent prisoners." "No, no," he replied; "it was a convent above Chinsi. The Archbishop of Chinsi imprisoned two of my guides; I took all his monks, and sent to tell him I would shoot them if he did not liberate my men. But the threat made no impression on him, and he kept my guides." "He knew you too well, General," said Pietro.

The entire little population met us on the road; the two bands vied with each other in deafening us, and when we reached the summit the town looked like fairy land, so bright and quaint was the illumination. I certainly was astonished to hear the peasants crying "*Viva Garibaldi!*" "*Viva Roma!*" "Death to the priests!" "Death to nobody," answered G. from his balcony. "But they eat our bread; make them change their clothes and work; we we will begin that business at Rome. Yes! yes, —a Rome or Morte! No Rome and life." This new rendering of the old watchword is universally popular. At eight o'clock the "banquet" was not served. "If I might only have a piece of bread and go to bed," whispered Garibaldi. But no; he had to receive deputation after deputation. (There looks work in these representative nine). The young men from Perugia told him that the police had torn down all the placards announcing his arrival, and affirming that "Rome shall not be sold as Nice." "They will do worse than that," replied Garibaldi. "Did you post tehm again?" All depends upon the people; if they *will* Rome we shall have it, let who will do their worst. At length Basso and the rest came, and we sat down to dinner. Garibaldi, after the first course, made a quiet, telling speech: "One man can do little," pointing to the frescoes around the room illustrating his battles: "Montevideo, Roma, Vaure, Trepon̄ti, Marsala, Calatafimi, Valturno." He said to the lady of the house, who sat next to him: "Please put a *bis* (encore) against Roma, and do you remember (to the youths present) that those are the people's victories, not mine. All your demonstrations, and receptions, and toasts, would be unworthy flattery to a man, if in that man you did not recognize the representative of a principle. We began with the cry, 'The fereigners are gone,' and shall we leave the *sensale*, the go-betweens, the summer of foreigners in our midst? No; this cancer, this true *cholera morbus* must be uprooted and destroyed. I repeat that one man can do little. I may be hindered, struck down. The work is yours. Good night."

After he left, the toasts rose higher and reached the Roman Republic *bis*. To-morrow we start at 5 A. M., breakfast in Casa Salvatore, and proceed thence to Perugia.

ARREST OF GARIBALDI.

FLORENCE, September 23, 8 P. M.

I posted letters just now written at Sina Lunga, where, at 5:40 the General was arrested by some twenty *caribinieri* and two companies of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of the line. They surrounded the house at 4 A. M., arrested the master, all the guests, shut horses and coachmen in stables.

Then the lieutenant went to the General saying, "A letter for you," and he read it in bed. It was the order for arrest. "I understand," he said; "I suppose I can take my bath?" Certainly; but the officer of the Twenty-seventh refused and carried him off just as he was without a second shirt. A special train awaited him at Sina Lunga; they popped him in and carried him via Scina near to Florence; there, finding that the tidings had spread, orders were sent to convey him to Alessandria, where he now is. I write on the point of starting, so excuse haste.

Florence in fury! The people have snatched arms from the National Guard; several sherri wounded; all the troops in the streets. My next from Alessandria.

FORTRESS OF ALESSANDRIA,
September 25—11 A. M.

Again a hasty line, to tell you that I have seen Garibaldi in his filthy den; that I am supposed not to have seen him; that I am awaiting permission to see him.

He is, on the whole, very angry; first, that as a Deputy he, the invincible, has been arrested—not in *delicto flagrante*, seeing that he was merely on a visit to a friend with two secretaries; secondly, that he has been plunged into a beastly hole, and has not slept a wink, owing to fleas, bugs, and lice.

He reclaims his American citizenship, and if I get out of this and see your Minister I guess he will get it. Henceforward he remains Italian, but refuses to be a "*subject*" of Victor Emanuel. When I left Florence the city was in a state of siege, Rattazzi hidden or escaped, the people frenzied.

As I reached Voghera, Marquis and Marchioness Palavicini—he of the Spielberg, afterward Prefect of Palermo—rushed into the carriage. "What can we do for the General?" "Send him eight blankets, eight sheets, and twelve towels for his vapor bath;" and away they sped.

At one station off Alessandria I was advised that another "special train" of prisoners was telegraphed.

I much fear Menotti is of the number. If so, adieu Rome. If he remains free, the aim of Garibaldi will yet be realized.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad will be sold at Trustee sale on Wednesday the 6th day of November, at the Court House in Pittsburgh. The sale is advertised by Thomas McElvalt as Trustee.

A Divorced Wife Slaughtered by Her Husband.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., October 13, 1867.

This afternoon while the congregation were assembling in the German Reformed Church, a most desperate and deadly assault was made by Ferdinand Hoffman upon the person of his divorced wife, Caroline Yost. Approaching her in the choir, he demanded a few moments conversation, which being denied he asked her to kiss him, and while in the act of doing so, he stabbed her with a butcher knife three times in the breast and eight times in the abdomen and on the limbs. The scence was terrible and heartrending, and the screams of the women and the shouts of the men as the assassin fled from the scene of his assault, were exciting in the extreme. The murderer, with the butcher knife still in his hand, streaming with the blood of his victim, attempted to reach the railroad, pursued by a maddened and excited crowd, but was arrested in his flight by a stalwart countryman who compelled him to surrender. The excitement at this point was intense, and the general demand was that the monster should be lynched on the spot. Prudent counsels prevailed, and he was marched to jail. At one point the agonized mother of the unfortunate young woman confronted the crowd, and with a large sized stick beat the prisoner over the head, while at the same time he was beaten indiscriminately by parties in the crowd, and another demand was made for his immediate hanging. He was, however, safely lodged in jail. The excitement is still very great, and numerous threats were made to take the prisoner from jail. It is doubtful whether the lady can live till morning. Hoffman is a desperate character, and was released but ten days from State prison. His only regret is that he did not kill her at once.

D. H. G.

Escape of Three Alleged Murderers from Jail.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., October 12, 1867.

Henry Kist, Wade Harris and Amos Munson, the murderers of W. H. H. Funk, at a prayer meeting near this place a few weeks since, and who have been confined in the county jail here escaped last night by digging through the walls. Officers have been sent in search of them, but up to this time have been unable to find them.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

Difference Between Counterfeit and Genuine Bonds.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—Mr. Clark, Chief of the Printing Bureau, to-day presented to Secretary McCulloch a detailed official report in reference to counterfeit seven-thirty notes. He says all the notes thus far presented are of the denomination of $1,000, dated June 15, 1867, bearing check letter A or B. None of them with C and D check letter have yet been discovered, but he thinks it not improbable that such may have been printed. The differences are:

First, the counterfeit seal is one-sixteenth inch larger than the genuine, and the difference in size is due to points alone, the counterfeit points being longer than the genuine. The central portions of the seal are the same size in both counterfeit and genuine. The counterfeit seal is of a lighter red than the genuine.

Second, figures in counterfeit numbers differ in shape, and are printed with different ink. The genuine ink has a metallic lustre, while the counterfeit is dull and leaden.

Third, in the central vignette the expression of the face in the counterfeit female figure is very different from the genuine, as the eyes are larger and more open. The chin is longer and the neck narrower than in the original. The convolutions of lines forming the clouding at the right of the female figure, are more flattened in their curves in the counterfeit than they are in the original, and the clouding used in the figure is slight and indistinct in the counterfeit, making the space between the figure and words "Treasury Department" lighter in the counterfeit than in the genuine. The letters forming the word "pluribus" on the shield at the left hand of the figure are well-defined in the original, but in the counterfeit they are irregular and confused and the lines do not form perfect letters. There are many other minute points of difference in the central vignette, particularly in the drapery, which a careful examination and comparison will disclose.

Fourth, in the border of the counterfeit note the black central star has points very irregular in length, while in the genuine they are perfectly uniform and regular in their length. The counterfeit has more white space about the central star than the genuine, and the black dots around the white space, which are perfectly concentric in their arrangement on the genuine note, are irregular and not concentric on the counterfeit. The white lines about the star on the coupon border are longer and clearer in the genuine than in the counterfeit, and the work between the star in the counterfeit is confused and indistinct, giving the counterfeit coupon border a muddy look, while the genuine is clear and sparkling.

Fifth. In the black counter one thousand, the central spurs of the figures are nearer to each other in the counterfeit than they are in the original, and the cyphers more oblong in the counterfeit than in the genuine. In the green tint in the counter one thousand round the spur at the left foot, the figure one on the genuine note cuts into the heart shaped center of the lathe work, while in the counterfeit it is entirely clear of it.

Sixth. In the first letter of the Treasurer's signature, crossing the ends of the hair lines on the upper and lower portions of the letter "F" in the original, form a small triangular space of white, and this white space is wanting in the counterfeit. In the genuine note there is a well defined cross line on the top of the capital "U" in the word "United," under the Treasurer's signature, but in the counterfeit there is only a faint line connecting the tops of the letters. There are many other points of difference not necessary to detail, as those above recited will lead any expert to detect them. The back of the counterfeit note has many striking points of difference from the genuine. Among them it may only be necessary to notice that the cycloid work upon which the words "pay to bearer" are engraved is much darker and heavier on the counterfeit than it is on the genuine, the counterfeit lines being rough, while the genuine are sharp and clear. The square tablet which encloses the cycloid work is in the counterfeit nearer to the tablet which encloses the terms of option, than it is in the original. In the date of option, "Th" after June 15, is near to the figures 1868 in the genuine, while on the counterfeit, "Th" is some distance from the figures. An expert in noting the difference will scarcely fail to notice many others which exist, but with which it is deemed unnecessary to extend this report in detail.

American Bishops in England.

A London letter relative to the Pan-Anglican Synod, speaks of the American Bishops as follows: "For the rest the bishops have had a very good time in London. Special services have been held every morning in most of the churches, and large sums subscribed for missionary work. Last evening there was a *conversazione* at St. James's Hall. The bishops of Vermont, Louisiana, Rhode Island, Ontario, London, New Zealand, Oxford and Cape Town were present. The Bishop of London has given a dinner to some of his colleagues every evening. The English are astonished to see some of the American and colonial bishops wearing beards. Outside of the ultra church circles the synod has occasioned no excitement and little curiosity. The *Times* has written it down as of no importance except to the bishops themselves ever since the order excluding reporters was issued. 'S. G. O.,' the well known correspondent of the *Times*, has also been let loose against the synod, and as soon as the official report is published there will come a hailstorm of criticisms. The American bishops are all in very good health."

The Crinoline Question.

A Paris letter says: The crinoline question is definitively settled; small hoops, only three or four at the bottom, held together by a system of tackling about the waist, will be worn for many years we predict, with short dresses which, by the way, are in favor only as fatigue dresses, being inadmissible as full toillette, although any variety of fantastic drapery is adapted to them. Long sweeping trains maintain their supremacy for evening toillette. Gold ornaments are in high favor, and those now istroduced are so very well made that the prejudice against imitations is completely forgotten, and the chefeday-for the first houses of Paris are decorated with them. Jet trimmings, to the desolation of the church beadles, who have pecks of them to sweep out the church aisles, are still a furor. The best and most artistic of graceful feminine adornments of all descriptions are seized upon for the American market with avidity. We are told that Madame Natealie Tilman, and Mrs. Keene, of New York, have borne off a whole carge of delights to the fair dames and brilliant damsels, by whom they will be doubtless fully appreciated.

WE have said several times this is the year for paying off old scores at the election. The Philadelphia *Enquirer* elucidates this as follows: The late law allowing colored persons to ride in the city railway cars also had its effect upon bigoted and prejudiced minds. All these unfavorable circumstances were skillfully charged by the opposition upon the Republican party; and while the Democratic party polled all its voters, a large number of Republicans voted for some of their candidates. Throughout the State the liquor prohibition question had its influence, and the result is seen in diminished Republican majorities.

GOSPEL THEMES IN NATURE'S ELEMENTS.

THE RAIN.

Discourse Delivered by Alexander Clark, Pastor of the First Methodist Church, Pittsburgh, Sabbath Evening, October 13, 1867.

The pastor of the First Methodist Church on Fifth street, is engaged in a series of evening discourses on "Gospel Themes in Nature's Elements," such as the Dew, The Light, The Rain, The Hail, the Rainbow, The Snow, &c. The services are attended by very large and appreciative audiences. Last night the special topic in order was The Rain. We give a pretty full report of the sermon below:

TEXT—"For as the rain cometh down from heaven * * * * * and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater. So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.—Isaiah LV: 10, 11."

The ocean, boundless and unfailing, is the fountain of all rains. Salt, stormy and treacherous, yet it is of vaster value to men than if its channels were filled with ingots of gold. Foaming and restless for ever, yet it is a far more faithful friend and benefactor than any of the solid materialities of the earth. It is the inexhaustible storehouse of man's nourishment. It regulates the temperature of all lands. It rolls its billows day and night to cool, to warm, to purify and fructify the dusty ground on which we dwell. Our bread comes up out of the sea. Our clothes come up out of the sea. Our fruits grow and ripen from a power sent up out of the sea. God's commissioned minister to man it is, anticipating and meeting the wants of a living world.

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What an interesting study is the formation of a rain-cloud! Without any visible pillars of support it rests in grandeur across the sky, dense and heavy with a reservoir of water lifted from the sea. In due time, the wisdom of God broadcasts the showers so gently and refreshingly as to receive a welcome from the tenderest grass and tiniest flower far below. There is never an accident in the economy of nature that tears a cloud asunder, and empties its fullness down in cataracts to drown and to destroy.

O, the blessed water! It smiles in its mountain sources; it chatters and prattles in the little brooks; it laughs out loud and heartily in river rapids; it sings its diapasons in the sea. Thence it ascends the heavens again, purified and glorified, to accept new errands of blessing to the ever craving earth. This self regulating process of evaporation and condensation has existed from the creation of the world. The earth's life, unlike that of animals, is continued by ærial instead of arterial circulation. The vital currents are without. The sun exhales the vapor from the earth, the atmosphere receives and sustains it, the clouds become the sailing vessels of transportation, and it is distributed by them in a manner exactly suited to the irrigation of the soil and the nurturing of vegetation. Thus the whole earth is perpetually refreshed, and enabled to sustain its myriad growths. The fountains are fed out of heaven; the brooks and rivers are replenished; and the ground of all continents is made ready for the hand of the farmer. By this simple process of making rain, and sending it free and widecast over the earth, God performs a work which underlies all possibilities for bread and drink and very life. He provides the seed for the sower, prepares the ground upon which it rests and takes root, and provides the agencies by which it swells, and springs, and grows, and blossoms, and matures, and whitens into bread. Unless the Omnipotent Hand were opened day and night, and all the year, the methods of men would be useless and vain.

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How bountiful and yet how precious is the water! Think of the weary soldier—your brother—crossing plains, climbing mountains beneath a sweltering sun, until fatigue fevers his blood and dries his flesh, marching on to meet a battle and to bear his part in the fearful carnage, until, at last, unable to stand, he falls down beside what was always a cool meadow brook, but is now a crimson stream, red with human gore, and there in his greedy thirst to drink and drink of that! How would the famishing soldier seize a cup of cold water, bright, sparkling water,—such as he has often dreamed of—poor fellow—only dreamed of, gurgling from the orchard-spring at home!

Were you ever in the country in a time of drought, when wells were empty and springs were dry—when the heavens seemed as brass—when the blades and leaves were curled and crisped in the sun—when the soil was scorched to a crust of ashes—when the cattle went down instinctively to the valleys and pawed among the hot pebbles for drink—when every plant and shrub, with bowed head, seemed pleading and waiting for rain? And did you watch the distant cloud arise, the size of a man's hand? Did you see it spreading and enlarging and darkening and coming at God's command, until it shadowed the whole half circle of your horizon; and did you listen to the solo-prelude of the music singing on the leaves, and then dashing in full glad chorus all around? How the crystal currents cooled the air! What a clapping of hands for very joy among the trees! What a rich baptism from the rainbowed fountains of the Lord! The upturned cups of the garden flowers were filled to bubbling over. The pebbly-bottomed bowl of the brooks was surged with swimming water. The drooping plants lifted up their heads, for in bowing they had received each one a jeweled crown, and rejoiced and waved their shining spears in homage to the rain. The orchards and fields revived and smiled as the balmy incense of heaven was borne in fragrance and freshness through all the summer air. Blessed rain drops, lifted by the hand of Omnipotence from the sea, borne landward by his breath, held hovering over the dusty soil for an hour, and diffused in health-giving, wealth-giving showers, and sent cleansing away down the earth. Even the little birds, sons and daughters of Temperance are they: clad in heavenly regalia of red, white and blue, caroling new passwords every morning—even the little birds that sip water from the pendent leaf-cups of the woods, turn up their tiny throats towards God with every delicious swallow, as if they knew the Giver of Mercies! Then why should not we, immortal beings, see our Father in His gifts, and be ever gratified for the unending benedictions that fall upon us out of His broad and high, though sometimes clouded, firmament of Good?

Out in the natural world we have seen a wise adaptation of agencies to produce beneficial results, as already shown in the laws of the Dew and the Light. The same instruction is drawn from the Rain, and, as we shall see, in many other processes in nature. The material universe is full of agents, co-operative, each in its own proper sphere, with every other, in fulfilling the infinite designs.

The sun's beams animate the earth, quicken its vegetation, and invite upward and outward in the influence of prevailing winds, a power which distils the rain, and brings it in due seasons and proportions. The sun lifts the water as vapor from the ocean's broad basin, distributes it through the infinite ranges of the atmosphere, collects it in clouds, and moves it by winds to regions most remote, up to elevations of temperature where it chills and condenses into drops, and thence it is scattered by the law of gravitation as rain upon the earth.

Now, these illustrations of the Father's goodness and care we should recognize about us in nature's world. They are legitimate themes of study. They are vivid texts for sermons. Be not hesitant to talk of them and profit by them and enjoy them, merely because some conservative Christian may, in his blindness, pronounce them sensational subjects. All the works of God are worthy of our attention. To investigate the common things of creation that crowd around us will lead us to better thoughts of God and greater reliance upon his protection. In these studies we may learn to read many special Providences: and from the lessons of Nature and Providence, we are persuaded that in the moral world, God is equally the source of all good influences—that his word is the avenue through which his mercies flow free and pure and plenteous to all the world. "For as the rain cometh down from Heaven, * * * so shall my word be," saith the Lord by the lips of the prophet, "it shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please, and prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

The truth proclaimed by the Prophet concerning Messiah's advent is above and beyond the methods, monarchies and monopolies of men—as are the preparation and distribution of the rain. This truth comes from a fountain so vast and deep that the whole ocean, in comparison, is but as a drop, an iota of invisible mist. The grand fact of a Christ, His birth, His life, His suffering, His death, His resurrection, His ascension, His intercession, and the consequent universal extension of His kingdom, and the dissemination of all the essential doctrines of salvation—these great facts are all associated with the word that cometh down from Heaven. These are the central truths which permeate the whole system of revelation, binding together all history, all literature, all science, and all art in beautiful proportions. The Gospel of Jesus Christ comes to earth as glad tidings of great joy to all people. It comes with a purpose and a power, as the rain comes. It comes free and impartial and broadcast, as the rain comes. It comes to cheer and nurture and bless, as the rain comes. It comes to swell the buds, to open the flowers, to brighten the foliage, to ripen the harvests, and to sweeten the fruits in humanity's great garden, as the rain comes. And like the rain, with the resistless law of gravitation behind it, so the word of truth comes with the Omnipotent "shall accomplish" behind it, as it reaches the ears and hearts of the people.

The farmer does not order ten thousand buckets added to his list of agricultural implements, so that water may be carried from adjacent wells and rivers to moisten his planted fields. He depends on the invisible agencies of the natural world to lift the water from the distant ocean, to transport it in vapors, and to scatter the gladdening drops upon his furrowed corn and harrowed wheat. No man can cultivate his farm without faith in the higher power. And so it is with the man who cultivates his own heart. He feels that he must grow in grace and in knowledge. But he can not comfort himself with the ten thousand shallow compliments dipped out of the wells and currents of society, however bright and sparkling. Such refreshings are artificial and easily dried away. The heart intuitively expects something out of the pure regions above. It looks beyond rituals, creeds and ceremonies—beyond all sect-patented philosophies and confessions—beyond all systems of moral policy and bodily performance—up to the heavens of ampler revelation—up to the infinite sources of all growth and glory. The heart has faith in the eternal power that created to renew and redeem, but it trusts in nothing less. It looks up beseechingly to the Will Divine, and expects that all its thirstings for the gracious rain shall and must be supplied. It meets the heavenly word with an amen and a welcome, and opens its inmost recesses to the reviving power. In such a heart, as in the heart of a tender flower withering for rain, the blessed word falls to restore and glorify; and as the greeted rain brings odor from the reviving flower-heart, so a soul that receives the word of truth is made to offer its incense of praise for the mercy.

Now, this word which is compared to the rain, is contained in the Sacred Scriptures. The promises of the Bible are the seasonably falling rains upon thirsty souls. When rain drops have fallen, the clouds that held them are vanished and gone. So when the spirit of God's word thrills in refreshing baptism to the heart, the page of lettered forms is unseen. The eye meets the printed words and reads them; but the soul, the keener scholar, recognizes their intensive meaning, and drinks that in revivingly; as a flower drinks in the descending drops that fall out of shadows, until shadows are rainbowed over and shined away.

God's communications have been divinely given to men. There has been a direct and personal interview, and a mutual understanding exists between worlds on this subject. Of this Sinai's mountain still stands an unburied witness. Heaven's law, as adapted to fallen man, was written on two tables of stone and revealed to this world through Moses. That cloud, awful, dark and thunderous, which gathered about the summit of the Asiatic mountain thousands of years ago, was surcharged with benedictions in disguise, such as the perishing world most needed then, and ever more thirsts to receive. God inspired holy men of old with clear perceptions of his truth, and they have written his Thoughts and Will, and to us they come as the words of eternal authority. The psalmist, referring to the source of all instruction, guidance, counsel, admonition, joy and hope, says, "Give me understanding according to thy word." "Order my steps in thy word." "By the word of thy lips I have kept me from the paths of the destroyer." "Quicken me according to thy word." "I hope in thy word."

This word is reaching the wide world by varied methods of communication. The power that diffuses it among the nations is the same that distils the dew, flashes the light and forms and distributes the rain. The very elements, fire, air and water, are taught to manufacture Bibles, and the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms are made contributory to the promulgation of the word, until it shall fall, ere long, upon all nations, copious and welcome as the rain. The Father, Son and Holy Ghost unite in proclaiming full and free salvation to the world, and the language of inspiration shall accomplish the Divine pleasure, and prosper in the people's complete restoration to holiness and heaven. God's word shall not return unto him void. Its agencies are omni-operative and distinct. Its influences on the moral world resemble those of the Dew, the Light and the Rain in the world of nature.

The press disseminates the truth. By this instrumentality, God's word is indefinitely multiplied. The rags gathered from the streets to-day, may, to-morrow in Bible pages, be as clouds of white-winged messengers, bearing the glad news afar! For as the bitter sea billows and murky pools contribute to the fertility of the earth by evaporation—sending to needy growths the rains of summer,—so do the worn out clothes, and husks and chimney soots of the world, by the economy and skill of Christianized science, changed into Bibles, go abroad as comely itinerants ordained of God, and publishing joy to all people.

This very pulpit Bible before us to-night, showing us the text, is itself a literal convert from rags and waste and ruin; and it teaches by its material as well as by its spirit, that every sinner ragged, wretched and ruined—a mere wreck and shred of a better creation—may be himself converted by divine grace into a "living epistle read and known of all men"—a proclaimer by soul, body and spirit, of the glad news to others ever more.

The word of salvation reaches the people and accomplishes its purpose through various appointed agencies. By home instruction the little children of Christendom receive their first impression of religion: by Sabbath school influences and associations, thousands are brought to a knowledge of the Savior's love and led to confess their allegiance to heaven; by casual conversation in business, in travel, and in social communion, the word of God is made to touch the human heart by its magical meaning, and tearful prayers and joyful expectations blend in sweetest accord to convey the Gospel to the soul. Christian example is an effectual means of communicating the word to sinners. No language is so eloquent as a consistent life. In this the spirit of the word, behind its letter, beams through and abroad, penetrating the shadowy regions of unbelief, and piercing the inner heart with a power which verbal arguments never achieved. The mightiest logic in the Bible is the unworded example of Jesus. There is an irresistible appeal in the silences between the sermons and the miracles of our Lord. O, the overcoming consistency of his sinless life! Who can withstand it? So, in lesser degree, but in the same manner, does the quiet, unswerving, patient and persevering Christian radiate in characters of living light, the Gospel of the Son of God. By that unlanguaged influence which lies back of words and actions, back in the calm interiors of conscience and motive, the true disciple diffuses the truth and love of God, as a flower, baptized in rain, diffuses fragrance all around.

"The pauses here in life below
Are gates for God's own entering;
The hushings that the weary know,
Shall angel-music soonest bring.
Its voiceful sounds leave all untold
The silent wonders of the heart;
Whose priesthood pure no worship hold
Till restless feet may all depart.

"O, blessed hymns too strong for speech;
From silent depths within the soul,
In solemn joy the tidings preach,
That waves unknown beyond us roll;
That God and angels whisper low,
To nearer draw the listening ear;
Life's chorus hath a silent flow,
Because the heav'nlier song is near.

"Then let the heart bid tears away,
And deeper joy, not wailing, bring,
For silent prayers, too full to pray,
For silent songs too sweet to sing!
For hymn and prayer to stillness grow
Before they dare to reach the throne,
And quiet death must come and go,
Before the fuller life is known."

But the preaching of the word is an especial agency for its distribution in communities of men. The Master commands His disciples to "go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." Just as the clouds are commissioned with their burdens of blessing to haste and hover over the distant wilderness and the remote mountain ravine, and to scatter the rain drops upon the most insignificant specimen of vegetation that ever ventured to rise superior to a clod; so the word of the Lord, embodied in sermons and songs, is to be disseminated to every portion of the earth, and to the lowliest and obscurest beings of the human race. The Gospel that recognizes, nurtures and developes the white man, must meet and help and elevate the colored man as well. No race, or class, or complexion of people are to be so roofed over by political platforms as to be excluded from Heaven's rain, except as it drips on them through the crevices of caste; for all created intelligences have, in the Gospel economy, an inherent privilege of growing up toward God forever! And wherever the Almighty permits men to be born, there he meets them with culturing agencies, and they are as native to the soil and air as are the palms and palmettoes of the South or the oaks and cedars of the North which wave their proud branches toward the smiling skies.

There was a drought in our sunny Southern land; and Oh! how poor hearts thirsted for the word of truth and the liberty it always bears! But at length a cloud arose in the horizon the size of a man's hand. The Sun of Righteousness, which had shone into true souls here and there, exhaled as incense of prayer the vapors of brotherly love, and they carled toward the Heavens to enlarge the gathering cloud. It darkened all the land at last. There was silence beneath the portentous shade. Political conspirators and salaried officials in high places, miserable monopolists of Gospel favors, now, with pale countenances, gazed at each other in inexpressible alarm. But the weary working man upon whose upturned and dusky face the shadow fell, heard a voice out of the cloud, as if standing side by side with Jesus on the mount of transfiguration, and smiled gratefully to God "who maketh the clouds his chariot; who walketh upon the wings of the wind; who maketh His angels spirits, His ministers a flaming fire." It was the word of the Lord God Almighty coming with power from on high, down to a disbelieving and suffering nation—and coming with best blessings for that nation's poor. The lightnings blazed athwart the gloom, and all the people stood appalled. The thunders rolled from sea to sea, as if to proclaim their accumulated benedictions, ready to descend in due time upon Christ's poor, as the unhindered rain upon the grass. Soon the big drops dashed down thick, and free and fast, on mammon fields and heart plantations, until in sweeping showers the whole land was refreshed. The bowed people lifted their heads crowned with freedom, and rejoiced. The truth had made them free. The word accomplished that whereto it was sent. And to-day they are in masses not only hearing but reading the word for which they prayed, and which, in answer, has been broadcast on them as the rain. The cloud is lifting away and the sunshine is falling through, and the land is glowing in its light. Bless God! His word does not return to heaven void. It accomplishes that which He pleases and prospers in the thing whereto it is sent!

"The clouds, which rise with thunder, slake
Our thirsty souls with rain;
The blow most dreaded falls to break
From off our limbs a chain;
And wrongs of man to man but make
The love of God more plain.
As through the shadowy lens of even
The eye looks farthest into heaven
On gleams of star and depth of blue
The glaring sunshine never knew."

But this word has a mission to every individual. Yonder is a sinner. Look at him there. It has been sunshine so long with him that his heart is parched and hard. It burns within him like alittle hell. The affections have ceased to grow and bloom long since, and are all withering and wasting away. He cannot love his nearest friends. A singeing pain thrills his soul at the remembrance of neglected duties and broken vows. As he realizes his own weakness and wretchedness and want, the dense clouds between him and heaven seem to move. Their strange convolutions intensify the darkness *but because they move*, he looks and believes there is a power that controls the elements. Beneath the black vault of his sky, closing down over him like a grave, he feels lone and lost and forsaken. He trusts no longer in himself. But he gazes in the direction where once the sunlight of nature greeted his eyes. Alas! there is no light now, save the lurid flashings that blaze across the ever deepening clouds of his guilt. The thunderful threatenings awake and alarm him in his despair. His own conscience condemns him. Prostrate in repentance he cries for mercy, and his prayer pierces the cloud, and reaches the God who rules the storm. He confesses his sins, and pleads the merit of the long-rejected Jesus. He remembers the words once spoken into his childhood's innocent soul by the lips of a mother or a pastor neglected at the hour, "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners;" "The Son of Man came to seek and to save that which was lost." These words, heard but unheeded in other days, once sent to that sinner on an errand of salvation, did not return to heaven void. Oh, no! They hovered as vapor over his head, ready in God's time, to form as the rain and drop upon the despondent heart, parched all over by crime, and to accomplish that whereto they had been sent. And now see! The words of grace and invitation fall fresh and balmy as ever sad soul welcomed in time of need. O, thank God! As they fall he drinks, and as he drinks, he is refreshed, and as he is refreshed, a new light breaks through the parted clouds. It is the reconciled countenance of his Father. The blackness passes by, and lo, on the frown of the departing cloud, a rainbow arches into view, beaming and glowing with the merciful record of his pardon. "*Thy sins which were many are all forgiven.*"

This word sounds in your ears to-night, ye waiting people. Hark ye! Ponder it well. Your hearts are hard and dry in their need of it this moment. God sends it to you, just now, just where and as you are, to accomplish, if you will, your present and your eternal salvation. Either the *lightning* or the *rain*, out of the accumulating cloud, the one or the other—the *vengeance* or the *mercy*—you must receive in your bosom, soon and forever.

The Cause of the Rupture with Abyssinia.

Mr. Charles Beeke, in a letter to *The Times*, says: "The real cause of Theodore's displeasure was not so much that Counsel Cameron returned in June, 1863, without the so anxiously expected answer from the Queen, as that instead of waiting first at Massowah, or at all events returning direct to Bogos, he had been in the interval in the neighboring Egyptian provinces. In the Emperor's own words—'He went to the Turks, who do not love me. * * * * He stayed with them some time and returned to me.' The explanation of this is that while in Bogos Counsel Cameron received from the Foreign Office a dispatch containing certain communications, which, under the circumstances detailed in my work, the 'British Captives in Abyssinia,' I had made to the Board of Trade in the months of November and December, 1862, respecting the expediency of adopting measures for the development of British commerce in Ethiopia, and which as I was informed by the Secretary of the Board, in a letter dated January 10th, 1863, had been referred by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for the report of Her Majesty's Consul at Massowah. In consequence of the orders thus conveyed to him, Consul Cameron went to the Egyptian provinces of Taka and Kalabat, to see about cotton and trade and so forth, as he wrote from Kedarif on May 25th, 1863, in a letter quoted in my work, or, as he has since written from his prison at Magdala, in a letter dated the 13th of November, 1866, which has been duly recorded. 'At Bogos I got a letter from the Foreign Office, directing me to report on the comparative merits of Souakin and Massowah as the seat of a consulate; also to report on the trade of Souakin. It was this which led me to the trading stations of Cassula and Matamma.' This, then, is what the Emperor meant when he accused Cameron of 'going to the Turks,' and this it is that poor Cameron himself alludes to when he says, in his letter of the 25th of May, 1866, to Mr. Henry D. Seymour, M. P., printed in page 55 of the Abyssinian Blue-book: 'I feel somewhat like the lad in the Arabian Nights, who made the cheese-cakes with pepper, and found that in so doing he had committed a great political offense. I have thus shown what was Consul Cameron's primary offense.' The neglect of the British Government to reply to the Emperor's letter, the abandonment of the Christian Abyssinians at Jerusalem, and other grievances, aggravated his displeasure, and led to the imprisonment of our consul and other Europeans. Still, all this appeared to have been condemned on Mr. Rassam's arrival with a friendly letter from the Queen. What led to the subsequent imprisonment of Her Majesty's envoy and the whole party is a totally different question. I regret to say that a letter from me, which appeared in the *Times* on September 14, 1865, by drawing forth Earl Russell's ill-advised dispatch of October 5 following, became, without any fault of mine, the primary cause of the misfortunes which have since ensued, as I purpose showing on another occasion."

DR. DAY, the Superintendent of the Binghamton (N. Y.) Inebriate Asylum, publishes a letter, in which he advocates the practice of totally withdrawing from the habitual drinker all liquor, in opposition to the prevalent idea that the patient must be gradually weaned from the use of alcoholic substances, and founds his assertion on the fact that he has treated 2,500 cases of inebriety during the past ten years. He believes that the man who has been in the habit of drinking a quart of liquor per day will suffer more by being allowed only a pint and gradually less within the same lapse of time than he will if he is kept altogether from the use of it. The blood of such patients is, in his opinion, poisoned by the substances which alcoholic liquors contain, and he does not, therefore, see the necessity of administering any more of such poisons, even in the infinitessimal doses. He believes that nothing short of absolute abstinence will keep the inebriate cured after he is raised up from his former life of degradation.

A PARIS correspondent writes, that at matinees white foulard skirts are looped up with flowers. China tea roses are most liked, but field flowers and wheat ears are lovely on the young. Loose jackets are trimmed round in the same way, but on all these occasions the same flowers are worn in the ears and on the head. The only room left on that organ is to be covered this winter with a puff of flowers or diadem, but Etruscan gold and imitation Etruscan gold is put on bonnets. A gold band above the forehead, or anywhere, seems indispensable. A great deal of lace paper is coming out this week. Brocaded lace patterns on silks are much thought of. Lace is also being sewn round black overskirts having a maize or cerise underpetticoat. It is very rich and effective.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1867.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* urges the contesting of Sharswood's election, and particularizes frauds in different counties, which, of themselves, are enough to defeat him. It is to be hoped that Colonel Jordan, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, will omit nothing to protect the rights of Judge Williams and the Republican party.

It is to be hoped that General Butler, or some other advocate of the scheme to pay the debt by issuing greenbacks therefor, will introduce a bill as speedily as possible after Congress assembles. What the vote on it would be cannot be questioned, and no little value would attach to the prompt and utter quietus the idea would receive at the hands of the representatives of the people. The sooner the question is disposed of the better.

The opponents of Reconstruction in the South have been made hopeful by the recent elections. It is represented that there is a prospect that in Georgia the Convention will fall and the whole business be postponed—nobody knows how long. Many who have heretofore favored accepting the present plan, because there was no alternative, are said to have come out for resisting the Convention, and will use all their influence to that end.

In the Constitutional Convention of New York, Mr. Greeley, as Chairman of the committee having in charge the question of Female Suffrage, reported against the proposition, on the ground that public sentiment was against it. Now, as to negro suffrage, the election in Ohio has shown that public sentiment there is not for it. Why is not the fact as potent in one case as the other? We ask the question because the *Tribune*, as the advocate of the renewal of the suffrage contest in Ohio, is probably ready with an answer.

Read in connection with the alleged intention of the Hon. Thaddes Stevens to introduce sundry sweeping measures on the reassembling of Congress, the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette* possesses some significance. Speaking of impeachment, it says:

"The opportunity has passed, and the great necessity will be shortened to a brief time before the trial could be completed. The only course now (unless Johnson gives some new and imperative cause) is for Congress to carry through the reconstruction and restoration of the Southern States, and to devote itself to the economical interests of the country, and to a reform of the monstrous corruption in the executive branch, which the abandoned character of the Executive has made a system; and thus to clearing the way for the Presidential contest, in which the Republicans will have the aid of Johnson as an example of the misrule they are contending against."

The action of the Union men of Columbus, Ohio, in ratifying the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency by the Republicans of Maryland, is generally looked upon as possessing some special significance. Columbus being the home of Mr. Chase, this expression of preference is naturally associated with his well-known aspirations for the Presidency, and as naturally regarded as an indication, more or less weighty, adverse to him. The information which reaches us from Ohio, through a variety of sources, leads us to suppose that the Columbus action is in accord with Republican sentiment in the State generally, and that the chances of Mr. Chase and Mr. Wade both have been postponed indefinitely, by the late elections—more especially the result in Ohio.

A day or two after the election the Cincinnati *Gazette* had an article on the causes of the Republican defeat. The moment was a favorable one for plain speaking, and the *Gazette* improved it. It is more than a week since its article was printed, and nobody has "come back" on it. So we conclude that in Ohio the *Gazette* stands approved. We quote from the article in question:

"No one need deny that there is a reaction against the radical policy of making black states in the South, coupled with the most reprehensible carelessness in financial legislation, save where care is taken to favor special interests, and a terribly profligate system of appropriation. Within a few weeks Congress meets. There will be those so demented that they will wish to rush forward—'jump ahead,' as Ben Wade says—take a leap in the dark in further proscriptive legislation, confiscating Southern estates, impeaching the President, and all that sort of thing. It will not do.

"We begged Ben Wade to stop the torrent of personal vituperation and partisan violence long enough to talk a little about some of the new issues which were particularly important here. Nothing could be got out of him but the same old ding-dong. The third officer of the Government, Mr. Speaker Colfax, gave us but a very small amount of instruction in proportion to the latitude and longitude of his discourse, and indulged in an unseemly and untimely threat of hanging the first officer of the Government. The efficacy of such indiscreet harangues is seen in the election returns of Ohio. Something beside war talk will be wanted hereafter."

The *Gazette* says furthermore that it was "unwise in Congress" to make it necessary for the friends of equal suffrage to bring forward the amendment which bore the Republicans down. It says, also, that the result in Ohio must be accepted as a verdict against an "extreme Radical policy." We take it for granted the *Gazette* (which is understood to be the organ of Mr. Chase) is not for Mr. Stevens's programme.

THE PRESIDENCY IN 1868.

The people of the nation will soon be called upon to select another President, and the exigencies of the country demand that that duty should be carefully and wisely performed. In many respects the next Presidential election will be important beyond precedent, and upon the wisdom and propriety of our selection may depend graver interests than ever before hinged upon a National election. There is no disguising the fact that the country needs repose more than aught else. For seven years have we existed in a state of suspense, providing for to-day and hoping for good fruits to-morrow.

During the war our people were sustained by the knowledge of existing facts, which gave them a settled and acknowledged purpose to pursue, and although that purpose involved incalculable loss of life and expenditure of treasure, yet with the truly American characteristic of facility in accepting a situation, whatever it may be, when distinctly defined, it was carried through to its final consummation. That purpose possessed the people, the President, the Congress and our noble army and navy.

It was then hoped that peace would be restored to spread the blessings of repose over the land; that having vindicated loyal ideas and made them victorious upon many a hotly contested field, they would be accepted as accomplished by President, Congress and the people everywhere. But this hope was soon crushed. Scarcely had the blood of the revered Lincoln, who had sealed with his life his devotion to loyal ideas, ceased to flow, when his successor, who had been elected because of his professed allegiance to those ideas, became false to his trust. But, unfortunately, Mr. Johnson has gone through a systematic course of change, from the time of his nomination when he was a violent denunciator of treason and rebellion, until to-day, when we find him the apologist of treason, and the friend and counsellor of traitors. Throughout all his changes he maintained a stubborn opposition to the loyal ideas of the people, as manifested in the reconstruction measures of Congress, and by his veto attempted to prevent their lodgement upon the statute books.

Although the President was not successful in defeating the enactment of those measures, he inspired the rebels of the South to maintain an attitude of hostility to them, and what was intended as a means to restore peace, harmony and concord among the people has, through the President's treachery, resulted in keeping all our interests, political, commercial, financial and even social, in an unsettled condition. During the war Congress and the President were one in purpose, and the people had comparative repose in the prosecution of a single object; but since then the President has waged war on Congress, and that comparative repose has ever since then been displaced by absolute disquiet and uncertainty.

The duty of the people at the coming election is to end that anomalous condition. Men embodying the loyal ideas established by the war must be placed in the Executive and Legislative Departments, and this means the election of candidates of the Republican party. The Democratic party dare not nominate such a man for President, and no other can be elected—in fact they have no such man to nominate. The Republican party must act wisely in making its choice. Its nominee should be a firm Republican, but not a mere politician having this clique to fear and that one to reward. He should be a man thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of what the country needs; with honesty and patriotism to administer the government in such manner as to restore quiet to and confidence in the people, and reconstruct the rebel States in the shortest possible time consistent with the issues of the war.

Such a man is Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who has been thoroughly tried as a soldier and a statesman, by whose military genius the rebellion was subdued, and whose diplomacy was exhibited at Fort Donelson and at Appomattox Court House. His consistent and straightforward course in carrying out the measures of Congress entitles him to the fullest confidence of the American people, and his freedom from entangling alliances will enable him, when elected, to discharge his duty with a view single to the greatest and speediest good of the nation. These qualities, combined with his military bearing throughout the war, will secure for him the respect, if not the full confidence, of the Southern people, and thereby secure an earlier settlement of the country than any other man whom we could nominate could hope to accomplish. There are many other reasons why we regard Gen. Grant as the fittest man to be nominated by the Republican party, but it is needless to enumerate them. Considerations of high public necessity are sufficient, and will, we confidently believe, produce his nomination. His sterling qualities are known and tried, and it would be offensive to the intelligence of the people to indulge in lofty panegyric upon his military genius and achievements, or his patriotism and devotion to the loyal sentiments of the country.

LAZINESS AND LABOR.

The law or custom that required all parents to give their sons the knowlege of some trade, business or profession, and the law that punished habitual idleness with death, although widely different in utterance, are yet grounded on the same correct idea. A large proportion of the crimes committed, especially of crimes against property, are justly attributed to idlers, lazy people, or those who have an aversion to honest labor. The severe code of Draco was directed against the whole class of crimes, in attaching the capital penalty to their prolific cause. The necessary conflict that assigns to a notorious character the office of general broker of employment, always ready to furnish some bad work for idle hands to do, embodies a caution that may be advantageously reiterated in the ears of thousands of young men and women in our country.

Wholesome employment is a protection and relief, idleness a danger and burden. Indolence may be kept from want and wickedness by the industry and the liberality of others, but left to itself there is no assurance of safety. Life becomes a weariness that must be relieved by some sort of stimulus. Mrs. Flora McFlimsey's distress was nothing, to that of having nothing to do. The restraints of education and the monitions of conscience and the suggestions of self-respect gradually give way, and if the pressure of necessity and the presence of opportunity be added, the temptations to wrong are likely to meet but feeble resistance. We, of course, do not embrace within the scope of these remarks those who are involuntarily or occasionally out of employment. We refer to the persons who, through inertness of mind and indolence of body, do not want to do anything requiring attention, industry and labor, and who, for that reason, have become unfit to be trusted with any employment that demands application, effort and fidelity. Our warning is directed against laziness—against it in the disposition, against it in the habit; and our appeal is for industry, application, steady and healthful employment of mind and muscle.

COUNTERFEITERS AND REPUDIATORS.

The appearance of a large amount of well executed counterfeit bonds has occasioned no small degree of anxiety in financial circles. Heavy losses have been incurred by the acceptance of these spurious bonds, and a feeling of uncertainty and distrust has spread in the community. In consequence of this there is a spontaneous rising of indignation against the unknown perpetrators of the fraud, both because of the positive loss inflicted, and because of the disturbance of confidence in the transaction of financial business among honest men.

But if this spontaneous sense of justice is arrayed against the counterfeiter who disturbs business confidence and depreciates the Government securities, why should it not be equally aroused against reckless political partisans, who, wantonly or for ends as selfish as those of the counterfeiter, endeavor to destroy public confidence in those securities and to depreciate their real value, by advocating modes of payment which are in fact no payment, or by proposing new conditions of contract involving loss and damage to those who bought the bonds in good faith? On the score of results, the counterfeiter does less damage than the partisan. On the score of intentions, they are alike, in prosecuting their schemes for their own gain, and to the inevitable loss of other parties, in proportion to their success. Vallandigham, Pendleton, Butler and those who co-operate with them in this attempt, rank properly with the unknown artists of guilt who have issued the spurious bonds. It is rascality under another name.

Election Frauds in Luzerne County.

The Democracy of Luzerne county are always good for whatever majority the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee may call. This is accomplished mainly by means of forged naturalization papers, although the "unterrified" and unscrupulous do not hesitate to use other means. Intelligence from Wilkesbarre states that gross Democratic frauds were perpetrated in that county on Tuesday last. In the Sixth ward of Scranton the polls were not opened, on account of a riot, until four o'clock in the afternoon, and then Republicans were not permitted to vote. In the North District of Wilkesbarre township no Republican was permitted to vote, while Democrats, it is said, voted over and over again. If this be true, and it comes from a good source, the frauds should be brought to the attention of the Legislature on its assembling in January.

Card from Geo. V. Lawrence.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

While at the State Fair I attended a meeting at Lawrenceville, and on invitation spoke very briefly. Your reporter was present; but there was much "noise and confusion," the meeting being on the side of the street and the cars passing and repassing almmost constantly,—so that it was natural he should misapprehend my remarks, and consequently I am made to say very harsh things of a portion of my constituents. I spoke of the fact, (which is well authenticated,) that where you find the most crime and gross ignorance you always find the largest majorities for the modern Democracy, and referred to the Five Points in New York. I do not know that I ever mentioned Greene county. If I did it was merely in a comparison with Lawrence county, and I did not of course say the people of Greene were grossly ignorant or immoral, as would be inferred from the report.

I am much abused by the opposition paper of Greene for classing the people there in that category, and hence I desire to correct the report, and to say I have always received the kindest treatment from all the people of Greene county, and would be very ungrateful to speak disrespectfully of them.

G. V. Lawrence.

The Columbus *Journal*, in an article reviewing the "causes of our partial defeat" in Ohio, states cause number one thus: "The cause, first in influence and importance, was the engrafting upon our ticket and our platform, the principle of colored suffrage." Number two thus: "The cry of burdensome taxation induced some to vote with the party that proposed to run the Government, not on its revenue, but on its promises to pay." The other cause, it says, was the squabbles of the Cincinnati Republican editors.

The steamer Ontario has just made the pioneer trip from Boston to Liverpool and return, making the clean run in ten days. The sister ship, the Erie, will immediately take her place on the line, and we may again say that Boston is fairly and honestly in competition for a share of the trans-Atlantic travel.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Subjoined will be found a list of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are the new members elect in the Senate, and those similarly marked in the House are old members.

Senate.

1. W. McCandless, D.	17. E. Billingfelt, R.
2. J. E. Ridgeway, R.	J. W. Fisher, R.
3. D. A. Nagle,* D.	18. A. H. Glatz, D.
4. Geo. Connell, R.	19. D. McConaughy, R.
5. W. Worthington, R.	20. Alex. Stutzman, R.
C. H. Stinson,* R.	21. Sam'l. McVitty,* R.
6. R. J. Linderman,* D.	C. J. T. McIntyre,* D.
7. R. S. Brown,* D.	22. Harry White, R.
8. J. DeP. Davis,* D.	23. W. A. Wallace, D.
9. W. M. Randall,* D.	24. T. B. Searight, D.
10. C. Burnett, D.	25. J. L. Graham, R.
11. Geo. Landon, R.	Russell Errett,* R.
12. L. D. Shoemaker, R.	26. A. W. Taylor, R.
13. Warren Coles, R.	27. R. A. Brown, R.
14. J. B. Beck,* D.	28. Jas. C. Brown, R.
15. Geo. D. Jackson, D.	29. M. B. Lowry,* R.
16. G. D. Coleman, R.	

Republicans, 20; Democrats, 13; Republican majority, 7.

House of Representatives.

Philadelphia.
Dist.
1st. David Foy, R.
2d. John McGinnis, D.
3d. Samuel Josephs,* D.
4th. Wm. W. Watt,* R.
5th. Thos. Mullen, D.
6th. Chas. Kleckner, R.
7th. James Subers,* R.
8th. James V. Stokes, R.
9th. Samuel B. Dailey, D.
10th. E. W. Davis,* R.
11th. Daniel Witham, D.
12th. Alex. Adair,* R.
13th. Michael Mullen,* D.
14th. Geo. T. Thorn, R.
15th. James Holgate, R.
16th. M. C. Hong, R.
17th. John Clark, R.
18th. George Bull, D.
Adams.
Nicholas Heltzell,* D.
Allegheny.
George Wilson,* R.
William R. Ford, R.
Alexander Millar, R.
Augustus Beckert, R.
George R. Riddle, R.
David L. Smith, R.
Armstrong.
S. M. Jackson, R.
Berks.
Richmond L. Jones,* D.
Henry Brobst, D.
H. S. Hottenstein, D.
Bucks.
Joshua Beans, D.
E. C. McKinstry, D.
Bradford and Sullivan.
James H. Webb,* R.
J. F. Chamberlain, R.
Blair.
Samuel McCamant,* R.
Cambria.
J. P. Linton,* D.
Carbon and Monroe.
Allen Craig,* D.
Centre.
P. Gray Meek, D.
Clarion and Jefferson.
Wm. P. Jenks,* D.
Clearfield, Elk and Forest.
T. J. McCullough, D.
Clinton, Cameron and McKean.
G. O. Deise,* D.
Chester.
John Hickman, R.
S. M. Meredith, R.
Jas. M. Phillips, R.
Crawford.
J. Boyd Espy,* R.
Wm. Beatty, R.
Columbia and Montour.
Thomas Chalfant,* D.
Cumberland.
Theodore Cornman, D.
Dauphin.
A. J. Herr, R.
P. S. Bregstresser, R.
Delaware.
Augustus B. Leedom, R.
Erie.
George B. Rea, R.
John D. Stranahan, R.
Fayette.
W. H. Playford, D.
Greene.
John Phelan,* D.
Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata.
H. S. Wharton,* R.
J. S. Miller, D.
Indiana and Westmoreland.
T. F. Gallagher,* R.
W. C. Gordon,* R.
R. H. McCormick, D.
Lancaster.
Andrew Armstrong,* R.
Abram Godshalk, R.
A. C. Reinœhl, R.
David G. Steacy, R.
Lebanon.
Jacob G. Heilman, R.
Lehigh.
John H. Fogle,* D.
D. H. Creitz, D.
Lycoming, Union and Snyder.
Robert H. Lawshe, D.
C. D. Roush,* D.
George G. Glass, D.
Luzerne.
William Brennan, D.
James McHenry,* D.
S. F. Hossard, D.
Mercer, Lawrence and Butler.
James T. McJunkin, R.
John Edwards, R.
George S. Westlake, R.
David Robinson, R.
Montgomery.
James Eshbach, D.
Henry McMillen, D.
Northampton.
Lewis Stout, D.
Geo. H. Goundie, D.
Northumberland.
Wm. H. Kase, D.
Perry and Franklin.
John Shively, D.
B. F. Winger, D.
Schuylkill.
Edward Kerns, D.
D. E. Nice, D.
Michael Beard, D.
Somerset, Bedford and Fulton.
J. T. Richards,* R.
John Weller,* R.
Susquehanna and Wyoming.
Zibi Lott, R.
Loren Burrett, R.
Tioga and Potter.
John S. Mann,* R.
B. B. Strang, R.
Venango and Warren.
A. P. Duncan, R.
J. H. Clark, R.
Washington and Beaver.
Thomas Nicholson, R.
J. R. Day,* R.
John Ewing,* R.
Wayne and Pike.
Lafayette Westbrook,* D.
York.
Levi Maish,* D.
S. G. Boyd,* D.

Republicans, 54; Democrats, 46; Republican majority, 8.

RECAPITULATION.

	Rep.	Dem.
Senate	20	13
House of Representatives	54	46
	74	59

Republican majority on joint ballot, 15.

Twenty-First Senatorial District.

Late advices show that the Democracy have elected both their Senatorial candidates in the district composed of Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Center and Perry. The official returns show that S. T. Shugert, Democrat, is elected by twenty-three majority, over Dr. McVitty, Republican. This will make the Senate consist of nineteen Republicans and fourteen Democrats.

The rogues, libertines or topers who have the title Reverend prefixed to their names, are sure to be thoroughly ventilated in the newspapers when detected in their evil doings. So they should. But the reflections or insiuations against the clerical profession, which such cases sometimes give rise to, are as illogical as they are unjust. Men do not reason in the same way with reference to any other class or profession. Illustrations might be given without number, but the fact stated is too obvious to require them. In all professions, employments and classes, occasional delinquencies occur, without bringing reproach or suspicion on any beside the persons immediately implicated. But this statement does not cover the whole ground. The rare occurrence, comparatively speaking, of criminal delinquencies among ministers makes them the more conspicuous when they do occur. On general integrity rests public confidence, and bad men not unfrequently, in order to take advantage of this confidence, assume without the least shadow of right or recognition the title that belongs to the profession, and under that title abuse the confidence of the people. The assumption is an indirect acknowledgement, to the credit of the class, which the subsequent criminalities have done so much to injure. Rogues do not counterfeit the bills of broken or bogus banks, but of those in good repute.

"There is distinctions in things," said the Welsh Captain. There are distinctions in men too. The line that divides them in color or by anatomical variety is not more obvious than that which classifies them by their dispositions, principles and habits. The terrier and the Newfoundland are not more remote from each other, within the bounds of the canine genus, than are individuals within the *genus homo*. The warm-hearted, generous person, who spends strength, time and money for the benefit of his suffering race, and the biped who cheats a beggar out of a sixpence under pretext of giving him a shilling, belong to the same genus, but there is something of a difference between them nevertheless. One man employs ingenuity, courage, capital and perseverance to wrong the Government out of its revenue, while another pays his taxes honestly while he lives, and when he dies leaves $20,000 towards releasing his country from the burden of its debt. Both are men, but there is considerable difference between them. The young man who reckons his manhood incomplete till it is supplemented with daily juleps and segars, and the young man who intelligently aspires to the character of a useful and respected citizen, are generically men, but there are distinctions between them, in qualities, prospects and destiny.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York *Times* gives a glowing and graphic account of the effect produced upon the "rebel element" of that city by the election news. It electrified them with delight, like the telegrams of old times announcing forty thousand Yankees killed and sixty thousand captured at Gettysburgh. They spontaneously identified themselves with the victors, and cheered for the Democrats of the North. "Haven't we elected our man in Pennsylvania?" "Haven't we whaled the Yankees in Ohio?" All this is natural enough. It is but tit for tat—repaying, with their sympathy, the northern supporters of the "lost cause," for the sympathy extended to themselves when they were the belligerents. It is all natural enough, between old friends, but the campaign is not ended; in about a year we shall get to the south-side railroad of the Democrats, and then for Appomattox!

A self-propelling steam engine, from the Amoskeag Works, in Manchester, N. H., was tried successfully at Boston, on Friday, in the presence of Chief Engineer Damrell, Mayor Norcross, Aldermen James and Hawes, and other members of the City Government, and Fire Commissioner Wilson and Engineer Perley, of New York. The engine was run up and down the steep hills of Beacon, Mt. Vernon, and on other streets, making quicker time than horses do, and did not frighten animals in the street.

The war between the excise officers and the whisky men in New York, goes on with undiminished energy. Raids by one party and ruses by the other are numerons. Many captures are made by the officers. The reprisals of death made by the whisky ore not reported.

In New York both parties are preparing for a vigorous campaign. This week the mass meetings are to begin, and the best speakers will be employed on both sides. The Republicans have no idea of surrendering the State.

Persons who send us communications and forget to send their names also may be able to guess the reason why no attention is paid to them. Our waste basket is conveniently at hand.

A Wellsboro' correspondent explain the light vote in Tioga county, Pa., by saying that "buckwheat" ruled higher than "country," and concludes that "the events of the next three months may bring buckwheat down by the run, and send country up among the nineties."

General Kilpatrick, Minister to Chile, has sent in his resignation of his position in the army, which is Captain in the First Artillery. His brevet rank is Major General. This is the third time he has tendered it, and it will now be accepted.

Southern families who have been summering in the North are returning, satisfied that danger from yellow fever and cholera has passed. The steamers from New York go out filled with this class of passengers.

C. V. Culver's Reno, Oil Creek and Pithole Railroad, in Venango county, has been sold at auction for the sum of one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars cash.

CANTON, OHIO.

The Murderous Assault in the Lutheran Church--Interview with the Assassin--His only Regret he did not Succeed--His Victim Still Living.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
Canton, Ohio, October 14, 1867.

We called at the jail this afternoon to see Fredinand Hoffman, the chief actor in the terrible drama enacted in the German Reformed Church, yesterday afternoon. By the kindness of the sheriff, Mr. Chance, we were introduced into the ward where Hoffman is confined, and had quite a lengthened conversation with the homicide.

We found him in a much more composed frame of mind than we imagined possible under the circumstances; and seemingly possessed of but a single *regret* in connection with his assault upon his late wife, and *this* growing out of the failure to *kill her at once*, he was by no means reticent, but apparently anxious to relate all the circumstances connected with the assault. Although we admonished him that any admissions he might make would probably come up as evidence against him. He evinced a desire to conceal nothing, and seemed utterly careless and heedless of the consequences which his act entailed.

His version of the affair agrees in every material point with the statements already published in regard to it. The substance of his statement is as follows: "During his confinement in the State Prison at Columbus, his wife applied for, and obtained a divorce, as *he believes*, at the instigation of her parents and friends. When he returned he sought her again, with a view to reconciling their past differences, and entering once again into conjugal relations. She avoided him persistently, and on Saturday, in reply to his urgent solicitation to meet him, sent her little sister with a positive and emphatic denial of his request, and the information that she was going to some friend's with a male acquaintance. *He then determined to kill her*, and all attempts to see her elsewhere having failed, he watched the church she was in the habit of attending, and on seeing her enter determined to have a *final settlement* there and then. Either she must undo all that had been done, and consent to make his house her home, and re-establish their former relations, or he would leave her a mangled corpse in the church. She peremptorily refused to have anything more to do with him, and insisted that his efforts at reconciliation being useless, he *must* cease all further attempts to see her. She declared, in a word, that the gulf between them was an impassable one, and under no circumstances could her determination to avoid him be changed.

The alternative was presented him of leaving her in peace, or, failing in the accomplishment of his purpose to change her determination, *take her life*. He chose the latter, and asking her to give him a parting kiss, which she readily consented to do to get rid of him, he seized the moment when she reached forward to give what she intended as a final salute, to plunge the deadly knife into her bosom. Like some blood-hound, maddened by the sight of blood, he struck her again and again, while the poor, weak, defenseless, horror-stricken woman reeled and fell apparently a lifeless mass at his feet. Looking but a moment upon the mangled body of the unfortunate woman, whose life's blood was dyeing the aisles of God's Temple, the murderer fled from the scene of his crime into the open street. The last cadence of the church bells was lingering yet upon the still air of the beautiful and quiet Sabbath afternoon, and the people of God were crowding towards the sanctuary, when their steps were arrested by this apparition issuing from the door. Brandishing his bloody knife and threatening death to any one who opposed his course, the murderer dashed along the public highway towards the railroad.

The announcement of the old sexton, that a terrible crime had been committed by the fleeing man, aroused the bystanders from their lethargy, and soon an infuriated crowd were in hot pursuit of the offender. Escape under the circumstances was impossible, and in a few moments Hoffman was borne back along the street a prisoner in the hands of the officers of that law he had struck down and trampled under foot, in the monstrous crime he had committed. That the wild and excited crowd should demand the immediate execution of the man who had imbrued his hands in the blood of one of their citizens, and that citizen a helpless woman, is not surprising. When all the circumstances of the crime are taken into consideration, the wonder is, that with the past desperate character of the prisoner fresh in their minds, and the bloody body of the unfortunate victim of his murderous purpose in this case before their eyes, they *could* be restrained from laying violent hands on him and offering him at once a sacrifice to the laws he had so wantonly outraged and set at defiance. To the honor of this people be it said, that in spite of the terrible provocation in this instance to take the law into their own hands; and in spite, too, of the intense excitement which for the moment unsettled their judgements, the citizens of Canton restrained themselves sufficiently to consent that the *law* should take its course—even in the case of one who had placed himself seemingly outside of its protection.

Hoffman lies safely lodged in prison, and it was through the gratings of his cell that we held our interview with him to-day. As we said before, he is perfectly unconcerned as to the consequences of his act, and speaks as indifferently of his probable hanging as though it had no possible interest for him personally. He is willing to die, provided it is *not in vain*, as he says; that is, if his victim dies too. He asserts positively that not a drop of liquor has passed his lips for days: that he needed no such courage as whisky gives to commit an act which seemed to him necessary. He loved the woman, and her refusal to live with him so wrought upon a naturally bad and depraved heart, as to change the human into a demon.

In appearance he is by no means ill-looking, without being prepossessing. In height about five feet eight inches, dark hair and eyes, bronzed complexion, and of very muscular development. The eye and mouth indicate both firmness and decision, and one need only converse with him a few moments to see that he is a man whom no danger could deter, and no certainty of death, even, swerve from any purpose, however desperate, upon which he had resolved.

He is comfortably lodged in a room, about fourteen feet square, on the second floor of the jail, provided with all needful furniture, and is at liberty to purchase such luxuries as he may choose. He speaks in the highest terms of his treatment by the Sheriff, and is perfectly resigned to his fate, though it leads him to the gallows.

When we consider the unprovoked character of the assault, the sex of the intended victim, the scene selected for the accomplishment of the fell purpose, the day, the hour, all the circumstances connected with, and surrounding this fiendish and deadly assault, it may well challenge comparison with the most blood-thirsty and monstrous crimes of which the annals of criminal jurisprudence make mention.

The unfortunate young woman is still lying in a precarious condition, and her ultimate recovery is considered exceedingly doubtful.

D. H.

Mrs. Lincoln a Monomaniac.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

In our issue of the 11th inst., referring to the letters of Mrs. Lincoln to Mr. Brady with reference to the disposal of her wardrobe, we called them the "pitiable incoherencies of a monomaniac." We did this understandingly, and not as a figure of speech. There is not, nor has there been for a long time, any doubt in the minds of those most intimate with her, that on this subject of income, particularly, Mrs. Lincoln is a monomaniac. It is due to her, and to her friends who suffer unjustly from the scandal her action has begotten, that this statement should be made. The facts and acts which had established this conviction in the minds of her acquaintances and friends here before the publication of the letters referred to, need not be detailed. It is sufficient for the public to know that these letters have confirmed previous convictions, and are entirely consistent with statements repeatedly made by her to intimate friends and relatives, and insisted upon in the face of controverting facts.

Those who are willing to be charitable will not forget the shock Mrs. Lincoln sustained in the death of her husband. The manner of his death, and the consequent revulsion from the joy and the glory of political, military and social triumph in the person of her husband, to the woe of a widow made such by the hand of an assassin, would have shattered a stronger mind and heart than that of President Lincoln's wife. Since his death her life has been one of seclusion and constant brooding over the events of the past and their results. She has never recovered from the terrible shock which thrilled the country with horror. And it is not strange that she has not.

We have no word to say in justification of Mrs. Lincoln's course; nor have we other explanation of it than that furnished above. But we think this explanation sufficient to disarm those who might otherwise choose to criticise where there seems ample room for criticism, and to brand as outrageous and contemptible the action of partisans who seek to make political capital out of the hallucinations of a monomaniac.

The newest report about Mrs. Lincoln is that her agent, Mr. Brady, has been instructed to open a subscription for her benefit, instead of selling her wardrobe, jewelry, etc., at auction. The letter to that effect deprecates so much publicity, but reminds all whom it may concern, that, had her husband lived, her support would not have been taken away from her. Mrs. Lincoln also expresses the conviction that she has friends enough in the community to contribute sufficient to enable her to live in a style becoming her previous position. She says all that she wants is an income large enough to enable her to travel from place to place and carry a maid with her. The subscription list is now open at 609 Broadway. Newspaper reporters are standing ready to copy the names as they come along.

Col. John Hay, late Secretary of Legation at Paris, but now in Vienna, is not the first by any means who has suffered by translation. During Mr. Bigelow's absence from Paris some time last year the duty devolved upon him of writing several dispatches concerning Mexican affairs, and, using a common expression, he spoke of the Empress Carlotta, to whom he had before referred, as "the lady in question." The diplomatic correspondence was translated and published of course, and this phrase was rendered "la dame en question," which practical Paris interpreted as throwing doubt on her character, or at any rate as in some way derogatory to her, instead of in the sense of *aforesaid* which Mr. Hay intended. There was some talk in the papers and in political circles until the matter was explained.

The *Tribune's* special says: Governor Orr, in his letter to the President, asking him to revoke General Canby's recent jury order, complains that the order, which constitutes as competent jurors all persons who have paid taxes and registered, and excludes all persons who have been adjudged to have been disfranchised under the military reconstruction acts, is cruel and unjust, and should be immediately set aside. No action as been taken as yet.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Voice of the Republican Press.

The Toledo *Blade* expresses its confidence in Gen. Grant, and says "nothing but his positive refusal to accept the Presidency can prevent his nomination in 1868."

The *Nation* is of the opinion that the recent elections "afford proof that a military man may be needed in the next election to arouse popular enthusiasm"—otherwise, that Gen. Grant will be the Republican candidate.

Gen. Grant in Ohio.

(From the Cleveland Herald.)

Several days before the State election, and when the Republican party leaders were predicting a splendid triumph, we declared our conviction that among the various names suggested for the Republican nomination to the Presidency, that of General Grant was the only one in which there was promise of success. In declaring our preferences for him as a candidate, we believed we were speaking not only our own sentiments but a majority of the Republicans in this county and section of the State. The Akron *Beacon*, the mouthpiece of the Republican party in Summit county, also declared in favor of General Grant, and the Painesville *Telegraph*, a few days later, in a careful and well considered article, announced its enlistment under the same banner. Thus, before the result of the election became known, the Republican party of the Eighteenth Congressional District had, through its press, proclaimed its choice for the President in 1868 to be Ulysses S. Grant. Whatever differences of opinion might still have existed as to the relative chances of the several candidates suggested, the result of the election effectually disposed of them, and to-day the sentiment is unanimous in this part of Ohio, that but one man has any chance of nomination in the next Republican Convention, and that man is General Grant.

What is true of the Eighteenth District, and of Northern Ohio generally, is equally true of the rest of the State, and of other States. There is no doubt that the great mass of the Republicans throughout the United States have for the past month looked to General Grant as the only leader under whom success is probable. The October elections have made the party unanimous on the subject. Without a dissenting voice, the Republican press, from East to West, heralds the leader of the victorious army of Union voters. The Baltimore *American*, the principal Republican paper in secession-ridden Maryland, hoists his name as its candidate. The Chicago *Staats Zeitung*, the organ of German Republicanism in the North-west, declares that "Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota will be unanimous for Grant in the National Convention," and, we have no doubt, the same could be said of the other Western States. Not a mail is received that does not bring manifestations of popular sentiment in favor of General Grant as the Republican nominee. The elections have brushed aside all minor considerations and personal predilections, and, unless something unlooked-for happens meanwhile, the Republican Convention of 1868 will present the extraordinary spectacle of a Presidential nominating convention with but one candidate before it, and that candidate sure of his election; for, with General Grant at its head, the Republican column will find thousands of patriotic Democrats marching in its ranks to the polls.

Gen. Grant in New York.

At the recent Republican Senatorial Convention of Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben counties, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That our trust in peace, as it did in war, centers in the wisdom and patriotism of Ulysses S. Grant, under whose lead in 1868, a grander army than he ever marshaled before will rival with the ballot the wonderful achievements of the bullet which at once made his name illustrious and the Republic a nation: The Union which his valor redeemed will crown him with its highest honors, and the suffrages by which the great act shall be done will come in equal numbers from the North and South, from the East and the West. The whole country in all its borders will unite in the great acclaim, and then shall the final battle be fought and won, which will bring peace, prosperity and enduring stability to the free and re-United States of America.

[From the Syracuse Journal, October 11.]

The results of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio substantially *settle the question of the Republican candidate for the next Presidency*. General Grant will be nominated, and there can be no doubt of his election. However much the people may be divided in reference to State issues—local causes sometimes causing a temporary reaction against the Republican party as in the late elections—they will never turn against the heroic chieftain who led the loyal hosts to victory against the rebellion. General U. S. Grant will be the next Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Gen. Grant in New Hampshire.

[From the Concord (N. H.) Statesman, October 12.]

The elections of Tuesday *make Gen. Grant the next Republican candidate for President, and he is already nominated in the minds of the people*. We shall need a candidate whose name, inscribed on a legion of Republican banners, will cause one of those ground swells such as swept James Buchanan out of, and Lincoln, the Martyr, into the Presidency. Such an one will be Ulysses S. Grant. The Democrats, with him as the Republican candidate, will shake in their shoes from the beginning to the close of the campaign, if they do not actually "come down" at once, like the animal which appreciated the folly of awaiting the discharge of the rifle of Capt. Scott. Gen. Grant may now be regarded as next President of the United States, the conventional nomination and the November ballot being matters of form.

Gen. Grant in Wisconsin.

[From the La Crosse (Wis.) Republican (radical), October 10.]

The total and direct result of these elections is the reduction of the numbers of candidates in both parties for the Presidency. Especially is this the case in regard to Ohio, where the constitutional amendment was defeated by over five thousand majority. Chief Justice Chase and Ben Wade have unquestionably forfeited their claims upon the Republican nomination; and Pendleton has, during the campaign, by his vigorous work, overshadowed many of the lesser politicians in the Democratic party. If New York makes a doubtful record in November, Pendleton will have a rival in Horatio Seymour; but if the Republicans carry New York, Pendleton will be the Democratic candidate. The bond or national finance controversy has extinguished Butler's claims for the Republican nomination, and cut down his influence as an enemy to General Grant. In the light of present political affairs it looks as though the Presidential contest will be narrowed down to a choice between Gen. Grant and George H. Pendleton.

General Grant.—The October Elections, "ugly and venomous" in some respects, are not without one pleasant consequence. They bring such paragraphs as this from the Springfield *Union*:

"We believe one effect of the recent reverses will be to unite the Republican Party on General Grant, as the next candidate for the Presidency. To this the people have been drifting for some months, but, there are theoretical politicians who have stood aloof. With General Grant's record, in the war and since, they can find no fault. They admit that whenever called to act, he has acted decisively in favor of freedom and loyalty.

A correspondent of the *Picayune*, writing from the mouth of Red River, September 25th, gives an account of a journey he had just made from Washington county, Texas, to the Sabine. He says that the "corn crops along the route, except in Grimes and Walker counties, are generally good. Cotton, along the whole route, with rare exceptions, is almost entirely destroyed by the worm. Some few crops, which had as yet escaped, will yield well. Met a good many movers, all going westward and southward. A vast immigration is expected, and will be eagerly welcomed from east of the Mississippi. The anxious desire is to 'make Texas a white man's country.'"

No Deformity in Heaven.—Dr. Holland has the following reflections on seeing a little lame boy who was singing a cheerful song, "It is pleasant to say to him and all brotherhood and sisterhood of ugliness and lameness, that there is every reason to believe that there is no such thing in heaven as a one-legged or club-footed soul—no such thing as an ugly or mis-shapen soul—no such thing as a blind or deaf soul—no such thing as a soul with tainted blood in its veins; and that out of these imperfect bodies will spring spirits of consummate perfection and angelic beauty—a beauty chastened and enriched by the humiliations that were visited upon the earthly habitations."

A Powerful Fertilizer.—Every farmer has soot at command, whose presence in stove-pipes or chimneys is not unfrequently the cause of fires, occasioning the loss sometimes of both property and life. This agent for evil is one of the most valuable manures, and nothing but the most culpable carelessness and indifference will suffer it to remain a standing menace to life and property, when it can be easily removed and turned to good account in the field or garden. Twelve quarts of soot in a hogshead of water will improve the growth of flowers, garden vegetables or root crops. In either a liquid or solid state it makes an excellent top-dressing for grass or cereal crops.

A gentleman of Boston claims to have solved a very important problem for the Pacific railroad, and for whoever else has need of fuel for generating steam. Between the Sierras and Salt Lake, a distance of seven hundred miles, somebody tells us "there is not a tree of timber or piece of firewood to be obtained." Coal has not been discovered either there nor within three hundred miles. A Boston correspondent of a New York paper states that the Directors of the Pacific railway in California have in view the use of oil as fuel, to be used according to the principles discovered by Col. Henry R. Foote, on board the United States gunboat Palos.

Says a California letter writer: Maine is noted among the Eastern States for her tall pine forests, so much so that she has the *soubriquet* of the "Pine Tree State." Yet during a sojourn the past summer upon the headwaters of the Penobscot, the tallest tree I saw or heard of had a hight of only 157 feet. This really is a tall tree for the Atlantic coast. But when I told the Maine lumberman that I had seen scores of redwood cedar in Klamath and Del Norte counties over 300 feet high, and hosts of pine and spruce 230 feet high, they looked upon me as one whose lot was sure to be in the lake which burns with fire and brimstone.

Judge Sharswood's Election--Shall It Be Contested?

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* warmly urges that the election of Judge Sharswood be contested before the next Legislature, on the ground of gross frauds. The *Telegraph* says:

"It is now generally conceded that enough votes will be returned to the Secretary's office to entitle him to the certificate of election, although his majority will be less than one thousand: yet the question will naturally return, has he a majority of the legal votes of the citizens of this Commonwealth? To this question we give an emphatic No! In the city of Harrisburg alone, where some three thousand votes were cast, we feel satisfied that from twenty-five to forty illegal votes were polled in the six different wards. Men who served in the rebel army, and others who deserted from the Union ranks during the late rebellion, were not only permitted to vote, but were the most foul mouthed advocates of Judge Sharswood, and stood around the polls for the purpose of insulting Union men. A number of illegal naturalized citizens were also voted in direct violation of an order from the Court, given to them on the day on which they were naturalized—the Court explicitly stating that they could not vote on papers granted to them less than ten days before the election—that they could not be legally assessed. When such a number of illegal votes can be proven in the city of Harrisburg alone, the number of froudulent votes received in the border counties will amount to thousands. We feel satisfied that not less than three thousand deserter votes were deposited in the ballot boxes in the counties of York, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin and Bedford, to say nothing of the gross frauds committed in Clearfield, Juniata, Center, Berks, Northampton, Luzerne and other Copperhead counties. We say, therefore, in all candor, if Judge Sharswood is the honest, upright Christian gentleman his friends represented him to be, then he will not accept his position until the election is properly investigated.

"There are sufficient grounds from the county of Luzerne alone to rest a proper contest. The act of April 15, 1851, expressly provides that 'the election of any person as Judge of the Supreme Court, or other judge required to be learned in law, may be contested on the petition of the qualified voters of this Commonwealth, or of teh proper district, by the same tribunal and in the same manner and under the same regulations and restrictions prescribed by the act hereinbefore cited for contesting the election of any person as Governor of this Commonwealth.'"

The article concludes by hoping that the Chairman of the State Central Committee will at once procure the proper evidence and present it to the next Legislature.

Giving Dickens the Cold Shoulder.

The London correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, whose memory, unfortunately, is only too correct, feels uncharitably towards Charles Dickens, and advises the Americans to waste no compliments, scarcely civilities on him, during his second visit to this country. He writes:

Now let it be remembered that the American people are not so thin-skinned that they cannot take in good part fair criticism, or even submit good-naturedly to have fun poked at their manners and customs. Had Mr. Dickens's sin ended here, all would have been well enough. But this is not his offense. That really consists in the fact that having been received and treated to the last with a degree of hospitality never extended to a stranger before or since, he returned home and deliberately abused that hospitality, holding up his hosts to the ridicule of his readers, then the whole British public, and, in order to make his book sell better, not hesitating to exaggerate most terribly, and even to relate as actual occurrences what never had any existence except in his own brain. It is for this offense that he has never been sufficiently punished, and of which he never has repented. At this moment he detests and has the most soverign contempt for the whole American nation, and it is only because he hopes to line his pockets with American gold by making a show of himself that he now revisits the United States. Let me remind you, as the evidence of the same want of honor that he before betrayed, that even so late as this year he allowed the statement to be printed and circulated all over England that he never received a dollar from American publishers who had reprinted his works, without contradicting it by a line, and the British public believed it until Samson Low, under his own signature, declared that, as agent of the Harpers, he had himself paid Mr. Dickens something like twenty thousand dollars. It is a simple fact that Mr. Dickens has never had a kind or friendly word for any portion of the American people, and it is sheer impudence on the part of his New York apologists to attempt to explain away his former misconduct. I do not advocate any serious resentment. Go and hear him read, and go as you would to see any other showman, an elephant, a sea-serpent, or gorilla. Pay for your tickets, and if you choose, applaud the actor, but let him see that it is only as the showman and actor he is tolerated, and don't get up balls and fandangoes in his honor, or take the horses out of his carriage, but, in short, let him be socially ignored.

The Schooner Yacht John T. Ford.

Although much has been written about this little vessel, says the Baltimore *American*, October 12th, especially in regard to her projected fitting out, her departure from the port, and the particulars of the drowning of three of the party, yet there is something more to be said about the craft which is of equal interest. Mr. Wm. Fennimore Cook, a merchant of this city, who expended about $800 in the enterprise, and who has returned from Europe, whither he had gone to manage her exhibition, states that the vessel was recovered by wreckers on the coast of Ireland, and through the efforts of the United States Consul he obtained possession of and forwarded her to France. She is now on exhibition in a private room in the Paris Exposition, under the superintendence of Mr. Cook, of this city, who was also interested in the affair. The surviving seaman, Armstrong, was in the city of Paris, gradually recovering the effects of his long exposure in the sea, and was making considerable money by the selling of his photograph. This man, who seems to be entitled to confidence, states that the craft would have reached her destination safely but for the conduct of the seaman, John Shaney, who, during the entire voyage, acted in the most defiant and outrageous manner; that in the first place, after getting fairly to sea, he commenced drinking freely of liquor, and not only disobeyed every order of Captain Gold, but on one occasion knocked him down on the deck and choked him, and also beat the boy (who interfered on behalf of the Captain) with a marling-spike until he was unfit for duty. While in the port of Halifax he made two attempts to run away with the boat, and in the second instance had succeeded in making five or six miles before he was overtaken and brought back. If the latter part of the statement be true, it seems singular that Capt. Gold should have resumed the fool-hardy trip with such a man on board. Armstrong says he is determined to return to this port in the Ford, or will, at least, make an attempt to do so.

Significant Similes.

A grotesque simile is sometimes very expressive. We may mention those of Daniel Webster, who likened the word "would," in Rufus Choate's handwriting, to a small gridiron struck by lightning; of a sailor, who likened a gentleman whose face was covered with whiskers up to his very eyes, to a rat peeping out of a bunch of oakum; of a Western reporter who, in a weather item on a cold day, said that the sun's rays, in the effort to thaw the ice, were as futile as the dull reflex of a painted yellow dog; and of a conductor who, in a discussion as to speed, said that the last time he ran his engine from Syracuse the telegraph poles on the side looked like a fine tooth comb.

Similes of a like character, are often heard among the common people, and are supposed to be the peculiar property of Western orators. Instances: As sharp as the little end of nothing; big as all out doors; it strikes me like a thousand of bricks; slick as grease or as greased lightning; melancholy as a Quaker meeting by moonlight; flat as a flounder; quick as a wink; not enough to make gruel for a sick grasshopper; not clothes enough to wad a gun; as limp and limber as an India-rubber stove-pipe; uneasy as a cat in a strange garret; not strong enough to haul a broiled codfish off a gridiron; after you like a rat terrier after a chipmunk squirrel; useless as whistling psalms to a dead horse; no more than a grasshopper wants an apron; don't make the difference of the shake of a frog's tail; soul bobbing up and down in the bosom like a crazy porpoise in a pond of red hot grease; enthusiasm boils over like a bottle of ginger pop; as impossible to penetrate his head as to bore through Mount Blanc with a boiled carrot; as impossible as to ladle the ocean dry with a clam shell, or suck the Gulf of Mexico through a goose quill; or to stuff butter in a wild cat with a hot awl; or for a shad to swim up a shad pole with a fresh mackerel under each arm; or for a cat to run up a stove pipe with a teasel tied to his tail; or for a man to lift himself over a fence by the straps of his boots.

A Distressing Accident in Plum Township.

On Tuesday last a distressing accident occurred in tearing down the old Plum Creek Church, near New Texas, in Plum township, this county. When the last wall was being taken down, a young man named Alter King, son of the late Thomas King, was accidentally caught by its falling and instantly killed. The young man killed was much respected in the neighborhood, a member of the church, and of irreproachable character in all respects. He was aged twenty-three years and unmarried.

The church is a very old one, and has an immense congregation. For some time past there has been a division among the members in regard to repairing the church. On Monday last, the party in favor of "repairs" went to work, and whilst so engaged were notified by the trustees of the church to desist from the work, and on refusal were arrested and held under bail. Notwithstanding this, as we learn from reliable sources, the work was resumed on Tuesday, and whilst the last wall of the church was being taken down the young man King lost his life. The difficulty between the members of the church, on the repair matter, has been entered in Court, and on this single subject there has arisen a feeling of strife which should not be, and if continued will result in the division of one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in that part of the county.

Population of the Consolidated City.

Some months since we published very full statistics in regard to the population of Pittsburgh and its surroundings, based upon the most accurate information which could be obtained. By a reference to those figures we find that the population of the consolidated city is as follows:

Pittsburgh	62,910
Lawrenceville	8,145
Pitt and Oakland Township	4,882
Collins Township	4,110
Liberty Township	3,225
Peebles Township	1,515
Total	84,787

These figures are no doubt considerably below the actual numbers, and at the present ratio of increase, especially in the newly acquired districts, the census of 1870 will exhibit a population here of considerably over 100,000.

The British War Office has given another instance of its efficiency and activity by sending four officers to Constantinople to purchase mules for the Abyssinian expedition. Now, this would have been very well if the capital of Turkey had been a mule market, but in point of fact there are no mules in Constantinople, except a few old Italian and Spanish animals—none less than fourteen years old—left behind by the British army after the Crimean war. So the officers have been left at a standstill and have sent home for instructions.

POLITICS IN THE CHURCH.

A Minister Tried for Slander.

In the Court of Common Pleas Wednesday afternoon, Judge Sterrett called up the case of George Burns vs. Rev. Wm. Hunter, being an action for damages sustained in consequence of slanderous and defamatory words uttered. Thos. M. Marshall and John M. Kirkpatrick, Esqs., appeared for the plaintiff, and Gen. F. H. Collier and J. H. Miller, Esq., for the defendant.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Rev. Wm. Hunter has, for twelve or fourteen years past, exercised the office of pastor of the Hopewell Presbyterian church, in Findley township, this county. He was an old line Democrat, and a majority of the congregation professed the same political faith. Up to the time when the rebellion was inaugurated the society had got along harmoniously together, and for some time afterward, as the pastor had, after the attack on Sumter, made declarations which left no doubt as to his sympathies being with the Government. He soon ascertained, however, that very many of his congregation discountenanced what has been termed "political preaching," and he gradually became silent on matters pertaining to the rebellion. Among the more radical members of his congregation was Mr. Burns, the plaintiff in this case, who alleged that Hunter's silence was either to gratify the Democratic majority in the congregation, or because his heart was not in full sympathy with the Government. Much discontent was engendered, and the Republican members generally coincided with Mr. Burns, who was an elder. When President Lincoln was assassinated, and when nearly all the clergymen in the North alluded to the sad calamity in some way or another, in the pulpit, Hunter remained silent. This aroused considerable indignation, and threatened a split in the congregation. Mr. Hunter had some time before taken into his family an orphan child, from one of the asylums, and it was alleged that he had abused the child. Mr. Burns wrote a letter, or statement, setting forth the charge of abuse. This led to an open rupture between the two, and Mr. Burns was called before the church session to defend himself against charges preferred by his pastor, who alleged that he had falsified the facts in regard to the treatment of the child. This trial resulted in Mr. Burns being found guilty and suspended, but he appealed from the decision, alleging that a majority of the session were Copperheads and had ruled out his testimony in regard to the treatment of the child. The appeal was heard before Presbytery (Ohio Presbytery), and the action of the session was sustained, excepting that Mr. Burns was restored to membership. During the trial before Presbytery, and at other times, Mr. Hunter had spoken severely against Burns, charging that he was "a bad man—was living in incest," &c. A committee of the congregation preferred charges against Hunter, and asked Presbytery to dissolve his pastoral relations. Presbytery found Hunter guilty on some of the specifications—guilty of conduct unbecoming a minister, etc., and administered to him a reproof. A majority of the Presbytery also voted to dissolve his pastoral relations. He appealed to the Synod, and in consequence of some irregularity in the record of Presbytery, the question was referred back to the congregation, and he still continues to exercise the office of pastor, although his flock has become divided.

THE SLANDER CASE.

In addressing the Presbytery, at one of its sessions, Mr. Hunter openly charged Mr. Burns in these word—"he is a bad man; he is guilty of incest every day of his life." This was uttered without any qualification, and suit was subsequently entered against him by Mr. Burns. At the next meeting of Presbytery the same language was uttered, but with this qualification—that Burns, having married his deceased wife's sister, was therefore guilty of incest in an ecclesiastical sense, the doctrines of the church forbidding such a union. This qualification did not satisfy Mr. Burns, and the suit was persisted in, especially as Mr. Hunter had preferred other serious charges against him.

THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Kirkpatrick opened the case for the plaintiff, and read the matters set forth in the complaint as slanderous, the charge of incest forming the principal ground. The following testimony was elicited:

Mr. Marshall testified that he knew Rev. Mr. Hunter and Mr. Burns. Mr. Hunter came to the witness in September, 1865, and subpœned him in regard to some difficulty in the session. He said that they might take Meanor and the witness into the U. P. church, but they could not take Burns, as he was a bad man, and was living in incest. Heard Hunter repeat this several times. Heard him say, in Hopewell church, that Burns was a bad man—a blackhearted man.

The witness was then asked in regard to other words spoken by the defendant, to prove malice.

Mr. Miller objected to the question as improper.

Mr. Marshall and Mr. Kirkpatrick cited authorities to show that the testimony was proper.

The Court ruled that the evidence was admissable.

Witness continued—When Mr. Hunter was addressing the Presbytery, he said that Burns was a thief and an assassin—that he (Burns) had stolen his (Hunter's) character, and that he was a worse assassin than Booth. He said Burns could not write three lines without writing lies. This was at the trial at Hopewell Church. In the trial before Presbytery, in Dr. Howard's Church, in this city, Hunter said Burns was a liar, and that he was living in incest every day of his life.

On cross-examination, witness stated that the words uttered before Presbytery was spoken while the defendant was making his argument.

Mr. Collier asked the witness: How did you understand the term, "living in incest?"

Mr. Marshall objected, alleging that the testimony was improper.

Mr. Collier asked the Court whether it would not be proper to show that the charge of *incest* merely meant "ecclesiastical incest," not incest in its legal bearing, and that the witness so understood it?

The Court permitted the question to be answered.

Mr. Collier—Did you know that Mr. Burns was married to his deceased wife's sister, and that it was on this account that Mr. Hunter accused him of incest? The witness answered that he knew Mr. Burns had married his deceased wife's sister, and that Mr. Hunter meant that in so doing he was guilty of incest.

Witness explained that it was at Hopewell church, during the trial, that Hunter accused Burns of being a thief, and the meaning was that he had stolen his character. His charging Burns with being an assassin, referred to his having stabbed his (Hunter's) reputation.

Before witness left the stand he remembered some other remarks—one was an assertion by Hunter that "Burns worshipped a black God"—that "he was a nigger worshipper." Burns had returned the compliment by calling Hunter "an old Irish hound."

Dr. A. G. McCandless was next called, and testified to having heard Rev. Mr. Hunter say, before Presbytery, in Dr. Howard's Church, that "Burns was a bad man, and was living in incest every day of his life." On the hearing before Presbytery, at its session in Dr. Paxton's Church, the same remarks were uttered by Mr. Hunter, but he qualified them by explaining that he meant "ecclesiastical incest." The Moderator called him to order. The witness explained that Burns had been suspened from church membership by the session, and had appealed to the Presbytery, and that it was on the trial of this appeal that the objectionable words were uttered by Hunter.

Josiah Guy testified that he heard the objectionable words uttered by Hunter, before Presbytery, in Dr. Howard's Church, and that the words were not qualified in any way.

John Wilson testified to having heard the language uttered before Presbytery, at both the sessions alluded to. At the hearing before the session of Hopewell Church, Mr. Hunter said that Burns was such a liar that he would not believe a word he said. He also said that Burns was such a nigger worshipper that he (Hunter) could not bear the stench of him; that Burns was a thief and an assassin—having stolen his (Hunter's) character, and stabbed his reputation. Burns said some things that he should not have said, intimating that Hunter was a Copperhead. He did not call Hunter an "old Copperhead." This difficulty occurred in Hopewell church, at a meeting of the session, and the witness remarked at the time that the circumstances better suited a bar room than the house of God.

Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Employment for the American Iron-Clads Paid for Walrussia.

[From the Paris Siecle, August 29.]

Some vague statements have appeared in the journals respecting a certain number of iron-clad vessels said to have been ceded by the United States to Russia. The Greek prints and among others the *Aurora* and the *Palingenesia*, give some details on this subject which are worth considering. And first, as to the facts: The United States had to pay to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg a sum of forty-two millions of francs on account of the cession of the Russian Territories in North America. By common agreement the two parties arranged that the money should be paid in kind, and that, in place of money, the payment should be made in the shape of six of the ships built by the North during the war against the Confederates. These vessels, which are very fine ones, and completely armed, have arrived at Gibraltar, and are in a few days to proceed to the Piræus. That is the important and obscure point of the question. Why to the Piræus and not to Cronstadt and elsewhere? However this may be, the Russian crews required for the six vessels mentioned are expected in Greece. But there is more. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg is said to have decided that the naval squadron thus acquired shall cruise some time in the Levant, and, from the manner in which the Greek journals insist upon that point, there is reason to believe with some secret object which the future alone can reveal. Under existing circumstances, at a moment when a spark would suffice to light up a conflagration throughout the entire Greek world, these facts, this obvious understrnding between America and Russia, are well calculated to cause reflection. France and England might, by continuing to hesitate about taking part in the question of Candia, be preparing grave embarrassments for themselves in the future.

—The Boston *Post's* Washington correspondent says: "An attachment has been issued for Gen. Baker to bring him again before the Judiciary Committee, and it is said he is now under arrest. The General will be required to explain many of his statements, which are in direct conflict, concerning President Johnson. It is understood that no member of the Committee gives the slightest credence to anything Baker has said unless substantiated by other testimony."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, D. C., October 14, 1867.

In order to settle the conflict of statements in regard to the alleged contemplated Cabinet changes, and to obtain, as far as possible, a correct idea of the views of the President on the recent election, your correspondent sought and obtained to-day an interview with Mr. Johnson. Notwithstanding he was nearly worn out with the constant stream of visitors which has been pouring on him for the last week, he was in fair health and agreeable humor. After a desultory conversation, the President in reply to a remark said that the numerous reports set afloat from here about changes in the Cabinet, especially so far as they named certain men for certain positions, were wholly unauthorized and untrue. He did not include the War Department particularly, as he looked upon that as virtually a vacancy. He did not intend, he said, to make any changes in haste, but what he did in that line would be the result of careful deliberation and for the best interests of the country. Within a few days, he added, a tremendous pressure had been made on him to make some change. Prominent Democrats, Voorhees, of Indiana, among them, had declared that the only reliance on any party the President could have was on the Democratic party, and that as a consequence, as the elections had shown, it should be represented in his Cabinet. He had been urged, therefore, by delegations, by letters, and by telegrams, to remove all his Cabinet but Mr. Welles and Stanbery. The West was clamorous that Mr. McCulloch should be decapitated, and while the President did not say so, the fact is known that one of the arguments used against the Secretary of the Treasury was, that the latter was identified with what is known as the Presidential Chase interest.

Referring to the elections, the President said that they did not surprise him. He had often declared in his public speeches that the people would eventually come around right; that they often rose above politicians, Presidents and even Congresses. In Ohio he thought that the two extremes had been rebuked by the people in the defeat of Thurman and Wade—the one for Governor and the other for the Senate, while the only national issue in the elections was defeated in Ohio by forty or fifty thousand majority. This he regarded as a repudiation of the Congressional policy on the question of reconstruction. The Ohio election, he continued, presented a remarkable fact of the progress of the revolution in politics. It was simply the logic of events—the result of popular feeling on the question of suffrage against what he looked upon as a powerful opposition in the shape of an influential press, with a State Government in the hands of Republicans, and with the leading men of the Republican party on the stump. He hoped the lesson taught in Ohio would be followed everywhere; that the people would avoid the dangerous extremes of both parties, and rising above them look only to the welfare of the country.

Your correspondent came away with the conviction that, notwithstanding the persistent representations of the public men who have talked with the President, he has not decided on any immediate Cabinet change, nor did he furnish the slightest ground for the still more important rumor that he intended any interference with the Reconstruction Acts. The interview served only the purpose of allowing a fair statement of the President's views on the political situation to be made, and to that extent this dispatch is given without misrepresentation and in the partisan interest of no one.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, D. C. October 16, 1867.

The Maryland Militia.

Gen. Dennison, of Maryland, testified before the House Judiciary Committee to-day relative to the organization, equipment and numbers of the Maryland militia. While it appeared that men belonged to it who had been in the rebel army, no evidence was adduced showing the militia intended any advance on Washington prior or after the meeting of Congress. At the parade in Baltimore yesterday cheers were given by some portions of the line for both the President and Congress.

The Suspension of Secretary Stanton.

It is learned to-day that the President denies having authorized the statement as published in a New York afternoon paper of yesterday, that he had decided in the removal of Secretary Stanton to utterly ignore the civil tenure act, though he does claim that under a law still in force he may simply nominate to the Senate Mr. Stanton's successor without giving reasons for the latter's removal or suspension. The law under which he proposes to act is not repealed by the civil tenure, and he declares his intention to simply send a nomination to the Senate to fill a vacancy caused by the suspension and not by the removal of a civil official.

The Virginia Election.

The election in Virginia for a State Convention under the reconstruction act is named for Tuesday next, and will not be postponed. The white majority is about ten thousand. Some doubts are expressed if a Convention is called, owing to the fact that there are three tickets in the field, the third of which declares its intention to vote with the first to defeat a Convention to spite the second for making certain nominations on the Convention ticket.

Democratic Interview.

A delegation of Democrats, among them Ex-Representative Voorhees, of Indiana, and Congressman Marshall, of Illinois, had an interview with the President to-day on political matters.

Convention Called in Alabama.

Official notification has been received that a Convention has been called in Alabama by a very large majority over the number required by the supplemental reconstruction law.

The Seven-Thirty Counterfeits.

There have been no developments permitted for publication of the efforts of the Treasury detective force to detect the counterfeiters of the seven-thirty bonds, but the Department feels confident that it has got on the right track of the counterfeiters, and will soon have possession of the men and all of the spurious issue. No discoveries of additional amounts of the counterfeits have been made.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts have again fallen off, and are now averaging about one-third of a million per day.

Judge Sharswood's Election to be Contested.

A special to the *Star* from Philadelphia says the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania have decided to contest the election of Judge Sharswood.

Reconstruction in Georgia.

Advices received here state that Ex-Governor Joe Brown, of Ga., has commenced to make speeches in that State in favor of calling a convention under the reconstruction act.

Government Railroad Directors.

The President to-day appointed Jas. Brooks, of the New York *Express*, and Samuel McKee, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, thus completing the list of five, as required by law.

Southern Railroads.

The Congressional Committee appointed to look into the interests of the Government property in Southern railroads, are in town and leave for the South to-morrow.

Serenaded.

Montgomery Blair and ex-Congressman Voorhees, of Indiana, were serenaded to-night, and made speeches on the recent elections.

The Philosophy of Housekeeping.

The waste of good material is remarked by all foreigners as the distinguishing feature of American housekeeping. With the finest of flour, the juciest meat, the sweetest butter, in short, the best of all things necessary for good and wholesome food, we fail, it must be confessed, as a general thing, to produce that which is really appetizing and digestible. We have great feasts and a luxurious style of family living such as no other nation can boast of; we pride ourselves on the number and costliness of our dishes; but it is quantity rather than quality that we are anxious for. Everybody knows how, even at our best hotels, all the meats have the same flavor; how the vegetables appear to have been on intimate terms before reaching the table; how every constituent of the repast is apt to have merged its individuality in a common character which we term "hotel taste."

At a large establishment, where we stopped last summer, everthing tasted one day of tomato; at another time onion had the predominance, and still oftener bad butter gave the prevailing flavor to the feast. There was an abundance of everything, even the most expensive viands; the original quality of each, except the butter, was unexceptionable; yet we cannot recall a thoroughly satisfactory dinner during our stay. After a week or two of such feeding, one is glad to come back to his own less sumptuous table, where he can tell by the sense of taste alone what he is eating. No abundance or variety can compensate for bad cooking. But even in our own homes there is much to be desired. A French cook will concoct a savory meal from materials which most American housekeepers would pronounce quite worthless. Patience and a soup kettle will do wonders. But patience is not an inhabitant of American kitchens and the soup kettle is not at home there. Our national habits of haste and carelessness crop out in our housekeeping as well as in other things.

The copperheads of Reading had a heap of trouble to find one of their number on Saturday night that understood firing a cannon. A good natured veteran of the Union army came along and seeing the "straight" they were in, kindly volunteered to instruct them in the art.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Roman Revolution.

Florence, October 15, a. m.—The revolutionary bands which entered the Papal States at different points on the Eastern and Southern frontier, have concentrated in Frosinone under the leadership of Menotti Garibaldi, in accordance with the directions of his father, General Garibaldi. The report that Menotti had been arrested proves without foundation.

Another Battle.

Exciting news from the South is just received. A battle has been fought near Veroia, the province of Frosinone, between the Garibaldian volunteers and Pontifical troops, in which the former were victorious. Strong detachments of Papal reserves were sent from Rome during latter part of last week to prevent a junction of the insurgent bodies in Frosinone with the party under Menotti, who was reported to be in that province. They were unsuccessful and were obliged to meet the united forces of the insurgents under Menotti Garibaldi in person. A desperate fight took place outside of the town. The Papal Zouaves were badly beaten, losing heavily in killed and wounded. The Garibaldians lost five killed and fifteen wounded. No report is given of the number engaged on either side. The news was received with great rejoicing by the people.

The Pope Offered an Asylum.

Paris, October 15.—It is reported that if the condition of affairs around Rome should become critical, the Pope would leave the city and take refuge in Bavaria, where he has been offered an asylum.

Address from Garibaldi.

London, Midnight, October 15.—The following later dispatches from Italy have been received to-night:

Florence, Evening, October 15.—Gen. Garibaldi has sent out another address from Caprera, in which he earnestly calls on the Italian people to arm.

Manifesto from Mazzini.

Turin, Evening, October 15.—Mazzini has issued a manifesto in which he exhorts the Italian patriots in Rome to rise and proclaim the Republic.

Italian Troops to Occupy Papal Territory.

Florence, Evening, October 15.—Later.—Many people here believe that General La Marmora, who is in command on the Papal frontier, will order his troops to cross the line and occupy the Pontifical territory, and possibly march on Rome.

Activity in French Arsenal.

Paris, Evening, October 15.—Great activity prevails in the naval arsenal at Toulon.

Shipping Intelligence.

Southampton, October 15.—The steamship Hammonia, from New York, arrived this morning.

Queenstown, October 15.—The steamship City of Antwerp, from New York, arrived this morning.

Brest, October 15.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, arrived this morning.

Southampton, October 15.—The steamship Bremen, from New York, arrived to-day.

Jem Mace Arrested.

London, October 15.—Jem Mace, the English pugilist, was arrested in bed in London last night, and put under bonds to keep the peace. He was about to engage with the Irish giant, O'Baldwin, for the championship. This of course stops the fight, but it is asserted the pugilists will cross to France or Ireland and fight it it out there. There is an opinion that Mace sold the fight and meant to be arrested.

Fenian Plot to Poison the Queen.

London, October 16.—There is a wild rumor that the Fenians are planning an attempt to seize and poison the Queen at Balmoral. Although little or no credence is given to the report, precautionary measures have been taken and the household guard at Balmoral has been doubled.

Papal Forces Falling Back.

Florence, October 16.—The last advices received from Roman territory report that the Papal forces are falling back toward Rome.

An Offer from Spain.

Paris, October 16.—It is reported that Marshal Narvaez, the Spanish Minister, has offered to Emperor Napoleon the assistance of Spain in sustaining the temporal power of the Pope.

Napoleon at St. Cloud.

Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by Empress Eugenie, has arrived at St. Cloud from Biarritz.

Fenian Alarm.

London, October 16, Evening.—The Fenian alarm is spreading. The Government is in receipt of many dispatches announcing the possible plans of the Brotherhood. Troops and gunboats have been dispatched to Ireland, and the entire western coast of that island is guarded with extraordinary vigilance.

The Roman Revolution.

Dispatches received from Italy this evening are very important. The entire press of Italy, almost without an exception, favor the seizure of Rome by the Government. The strength of the party of action increases hourly. Their recent successes have given them new courage. Sharp fights have occurred near Formez and Alfirio, as well as at other points in the province of Viterbo, in all of which the insurgents have been successful. The Pope has called an immediate meeting of Cardinals to consider the situation.

Paris, October 15, p. m.—The official *Moniteur*, in its issue of to-day, says that the Papal troops operating in the Pontifical Provinces, on Sunday last, the 13th inst., attacked and defeated a large force of Garibaldians who were posted in a good position where they barred the line of advance to Monti Liberale.

The *Herald's* Florence account of the engagement at Verona, says: After obtaining the first advantage, the Garibaldians advanced from the town and the retiring soldiers of His Holiness were driven to Monti-Maggoriare, in disorder.

Shipping Intelligence.

Londonderry, October 16.—The ship Peruvian, from Quebec, has arrived here.

Southampton, October 16.—The steamship Germania, which left this port on the 2d inst. for New York, lost her screw on the 6th, and was obliged to put back to Falmouth, where she arrived to-day. She is *en route* to this port, where she will go into dock for repairs. It is thought she will b edelayed but a short time.

Queenstown, October 15, 2 p. m.—The steamship Denmark, which left New York, has arrived here on her way to Liverpool.

London Money Market.

London, October 16, Noon.—Consols, 93⅞; 5-20s, 71¼; Illinois Central, 78; Erie, 46¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 21¾.

London, Evening, October 16.—Consols are still declining, and closed at 93¾; 5-20s, ex-coupons, 68 7-16; Illinois Central, 77¾; Erie, 45¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 21¾.

Frankfort Money Market.

Frankfort, October 16, Noon.—United States bonds, 73⅞.

Frankfort, Evening, October 16.—United States bonds are quoted at 74.

London Market.

London, Evening, October 16.—Sugar market closed firm at 26s for No. 12 D. S. Other quotations unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

Antwerp, Evening, October 16.—Petroleum declined 1 franc; standard white quoted at 55 francs 50 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, October 16, Evening.—Cotton—Market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling uplands, 8⅝d; middling Orleans, 8¾d; sales of 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—The market closed dull. Corn declining, the last sale being made at 48s 3d. Barley nominal at 5s 6d. Wheat 17s for California white, and 15s for red winter. Oats 3s 10d. Peas 52s.

Provisions—Beef 125s. Pork 71s. Bacon 45s 6d. Lard 55s. Cheese 52s.

Produce—Rosin, common, 8s 6d, and medium 12s. Tallow 45s 9d. Spirits turpentine 27s. Petroleum 1s 2d for spirits, and 1s 6d for refined.

A Plea for Beautiful Churches.

The Bishop of Cork, in preaching at the opening of a new church in his diocese, made the following plea for beautiful churches:—

"I feel personally, of course as a bishop, very much gratified at what I see, and I am very glad that this pleasing specimen of architecture is by one of our own communion and an architect of our town. The Almighty Creator himself, we may say without irreverence, delights in beauty. All the forms of nature are beautiful. The shape of the heavens is beautiful; the midnight sky is beautiful; the moon walking in her brightness in beautiful; the sun rises and sets in beauty. All creation is formed in beauty; and, my Christian friends, there is no reason why we should not use beautiful forms too. What is architecture? Nothing but the beauty of order, the beauty of shape, the beauty of size, the beauty of proportion. What is music? Nothing but the beauty of sound. What is painting? The beauty of color. What is oratory? The beauty of speech? What are the higher sciences? The beauty of reason. It is contrary to God's design and contrary to our nature that we should not make use of those things that God seems to delight in."

He added: "Any new church erected in the united diocese must be submitted to me before it can be opened for divine service, and I would cut off my right arm before I would sanction anything that would lessen benefits to be conferred upon the people comitted to our ministers' charge; but if we desire to have, as we have, our houses not only sufficient to protect us from the weather, and convenient, but well furnished in every part and beautifully arranged, are we to except the house of God? If we would build a house to God with stupendous architecture, we ought to do so—with the loveliest shapes and forms and colors. I would I could have all our churches beautiful, and I would I could have in them all beauty of sound. The house is for God's honor and the benefit of his people, and the pleasant sounds uttered in in it whether formed by instruments or that most exquisite of all instruments, the human tongue, are dedicated to the service of God. I think it exceedingly desirable that we should have such churches as this."

—Henry Ward Beecher, in his discourse on Sunday, said that "Some men will not shave on Sunday, and yet they spend all the week in shaving their fellow men; and many folks think it very wicked to black their boots on Sunday morning, yet they do not hesitate to black their neighbor's reputation on week days."

The State Election.

Below will be found the official majorities in sixty-three counties of the State, and the estimated majorities in the remaining three. Sharswood's majority by these figures is 889. It is impossible to arrive at the official majority until the votes are counted by the Secretary of the Commonwealth in November:

	Williams	Sharswood		Williams	Sharswood
Adams		*376	Juniata		*297
Allegheny	*6,339		Lancaster	*5,324	
Armstrong	*331		Lawrence	*1,552	
Beaver	*538		Lebanon	*1,124	
Bedford		*339	Lehigh		*1,627
Berks		*5,795	Luzerne		*2,305
Blair	*523		Lycoming		*753
Bradford	*3,212		Mercer	*521	
Butler	*235		McKean	*160	
Bucks		*488	Mifflin		*204
Cambria		*3,52	Monroe		*1,816
Cameron	*58		Montour		*377
Carbon		*435	Montgomery		*1,097
Center		*683	Northampton		*2,952
Chester	*1,898		Northumberl'd		*446
Clarion		*1,193	Perry	*135	
Clearfield		1,380	Philadelphia		*2,487
Clinton		*626	Pike		*866
Columbia		*1,757	Potter	*653	
Crawford	*1,383		Schuylkill		*1,125
Cumberland		*780	Snyder	*438	
Dauphin	*1,401		Sullivan		350
Delaware	*1,059		Somerset	*1,215	
Elk		*471	Susquehanna	*1,276	
Erie	*2,077		Tioga	*2,665	
Fayette		*675	Union	*475	
Franklin		*189	Venango	*440	
Fulton		*310	Warren	*672	
Forest	25		Washington	*105	
Greene		*1,410	Wayne		*266
Huntingdon	*751		Westmoreland		*1,433
Indiana	*1,741		Wyoming		100
Jefferson		*45	York		*2,823

[From Matthew Arnold's "New Poems."]

SAINT BRANDAN.

Saint Brandan sails the northern main;
The brotherhoods of Saints are glad.
He greets them once, he sails again.
So late!—such storms!—The Saint is mad!

He heard across the howling seas
Chime convent bells on wintry nights,
He saw on spray-swept Hebrides
Twinkle the monastery lights;

But north, still north, Saint Brandan steered!
And now no bells, no convents more!
The hurtling Polar lights are neared,
The sea without a human shore.

At last—(it was the Christmas night,
Stars shone after a day of storm)—
He sees float past an iceberg white,
And on it—Christ!—a living form!

That furtive mien, that scowling eye,
Of hair that red and tufted fell—
It is—O, where shall Brandan fly?—
The traitor Judas, out of hell!

Palsied with terror Brandan sate;
The moon was bright, the iceberg near.
He hears a voice sigh humbly: "Wait!
By high permission I am here.

"One moment wait, thou holy man!
On earth my crime, my death they knew,
My name is under all men's ban;
Ah, tell them of my respite too!

"Tell them, one blessed Christmas night—
(It was the first after I came,
Breathing self-murder, frenzy, spite,
To rue my guilt in endless flame)—

"I felt, as I in torment lay
'Mid the souls plagued by heavenly power,
An angel touch my arm and say:
Go hence and cool thyself an hour!

"'Ah, whence this mercy, Lord?' I said,
The Leper recollect,' said he,
'*Who asked the passers-by for aid,
In Joppa, and thy charity.*'

"Then I remembered how I went,
In Joppa through the public street,
One morn, when the sirocco spent
Its storms of dust, with burning heat;

"And in the street a Leper sate,
Shivering with fever, naked, old;
Sand raked his sores from heel to pate,
The hot wind fevered him fivefold.

"He gazed upon me as I passed,
And murmured, *Help me, or I die!*
To the poor wretch my cloak I cast,
Saw him look eased, and hurried by.

"O Brandan, think what grace divine,
What blessing must true goodness shower,
If semblance of it faint, like mine,
Hath such inestimable power!

"Well-fed, well-clothed, well-friended, I
Did that chance act of good, that one!
Then went my way to kill and lie,—
Forgot my good as soon as done.

"That germ of kindness, in the womb
Of mercy caught, did not expire;
Outlives my guilt, outlives my doom,
And friends me in the pit of fire.

"Once every year, when carols wake,
On earth, the Christmas night's repose,
Arising from the sinners' lake,
I journey to these healing snows.

"I stanch with ice my burning breast,
With silence balm my whirling brain.
O Brandan! to this hour of rest,
That Joppan Leper's ease was pain!"

Tears started to Saint Brandan's eyes;
He bowed his head; he breathed a prayer.
When he looked up—tenantless lies
The iceberg in the frosty air!

A SONG FOR OCTOBER.

The following poem, which is floating about unanimously, bears the marks of something more than ordinary newspaper poetical genius. Does any one know who wrote it?

October strews the woodland o'er
With many a brilliant color;
The world is brighter than before.
Why should our hearts be duller?
Sorrow and the scarlet leaf,
Sad thoughts and sunny weather—
Ah me! this glory and this grief
Agree not well together.

This is the parting season, this
The time when friends are flying;
And lovers now, with many a kiss,
Their long farewells are sighing.
Why is the earth so gaily dressed?
This pomp that Autumn beareth
A funeral seems, where every guest
A bridal garment weareth.

Each one of us may often hear,
On some blue morn hereafter,
Return to view the gaudy year,
But not in boyish laughter.
We shall then be wrinkled men,
Our brow with silver laden,
And thou this glen may'st seek again,
But never more a maiden.

Nature perhaps foresees that spring
Will touch her teeming bosom,
And thinks a few brief months will bring
The bird—the bee—the blossom.
Ah! these forests do not know
Or would less brightly wither,
The virgin that adorns them so
Will never more come hither.

HORACE GREELEY'S EARLY LIFE.

His First Entrance into New York.

In his last chapter Mr. Greeley describes his first entrance into New York. This part of the chapter we quote:

"It was, if I recollect right, the 7th of August, 1831. I was 20 years old the preceding February; tall, slender, pale and plain, with ten dollars in my pocket, summer clothing worth perhaps as much more, nearly all on my back, and a decent knowledge of so much of the Art of Printing as a boy will usually learn in the office of a country newspaper. But I knew no human being within two hundred miles, and my unmistakably rustic manner and address did not favor that immediate command of remunerating employment which was my most urgent need. However, the world was all before me; my personal estate, tied up in a pocket-handkerchief, did not at all encumber me; and I stepped lightly off the boat and away from the sound of the detested hiss of escaping steam, walking into and up Broad street in quest of a boarding-house. I found and entered one at or near the corner of Wall; but the price of board given me was $6 per week; so I did not need the giver's candidly kind suggestion that I would probably prefer one where the charge was more moderate. Wandering thence, I cannot say how, to the North River side, I halted next at 168 West street, where the sign of "Boarding" on an humbler edifice fixed my attention. I entered, and was offered shelter and subsistence at $2 50 per week, which seemed more rational, and I closed the bargain.

"My host was Mr. Edward McGolrick; his place quite as much grogshop as boarding house; but it was quietly, decently kept while I stayed in it, and he and his family were kind and friendly. I regret to add that liquor proved his ruin not many years afterward. My first day in New York was a Friday, and, the family being Roman Catholic, no meat was eaten or provided, which I understood; but when Sunday evening was celebrated by unlimited card playing in that same house, my traditions were decidedly jarred. I do not imply that my observances were better or worse than my host's, but that they were different.

"Having breakfasted, I began to ransack the city for work, and, in my total ignorance, traversed many streets where none could possibly be found. In the course of that day and the next, however, I must have visited fully two-thirds of the printing offices on Manhattan Island, without a gleam of success. It was midsummer, when business in New York is habitually dull; and my youth and unquestionable air of country greenness must have told against me. When I called at the *Journal of Commerce*, its editor, Mr. David Hale, bluntly told me I was a run-away apprentice from some country office, which was a very natural, though mistaken, presumption. I returned to my lodging on Saturday evening, thoroughly weary, disheartened and disgusted with New York, and resolved to shake its dust from my feet next morning, while I could still leave with the money in my pocket, and before its alms-house could foreclose upon me.

"But that was not to be. On Sunday afternoon and evening, several young Irishmen called at Mr. McGolrick's, in their holiday saunterings about town; and, being told that I was a young printer in quest of work, interested themselves in my effort, with the spontaneous kindness of their race. One among them happened to know a place where printers were wanted, and gave the requisite direction, so that, on visiting the designated spot next morning I readily found employment; and thus, when barely three days a resident, I had found anchorage in New York."

Health Damage From the Use of Tobacco.

Principles in health, like those in morals, are best illustrated and enforced by facts drawn from real life. Apropos of a letter from the Abbe Migne to a director of one of the great seminaries of Paris, condemning the use of tobacco and snuff, M. Moigno gives his personal experience on the subject. Several times, in his youth and maturer age, he had taken up and discarded the use of the snuff box. In 1861, when engaged in writing mathematical treatises and in revising his lectures on analytical mechanics, he used snuff to excess, taking from two-thirds to three fourths of an ounce daily. The effects were, on the one hand, diminished sensibility of the nervous system, and, on the other, a rapid loss of memory, not only of passing matters, but of those of longer date. He had learned several languages by their roots, but he was often at a loss for a word. Alarmed at this condition of things, he resolved, in September, 1861, to renounce the use of snuff and cigars forever. Abstinence from his pernicious indulgence was soon productive of restored health and spirits, and of entire recovery of memory. The same good effects were experienced by M. Dubrunfaut, the eminent chemist, from his renouncing the use of tobacco. M. Moigno does not hesitate to say that, for one moderate snuff taker or smoker, there are ninety-nine who use tobacco to excess.

A giraffe, owned by a Mr. Craven, which has been for some time on exhibition at Medina, died at Seville, Ohio, a few days ago. The owner had been offered, and refused, $5,000 for the animal lately.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, October 16, P. M.

The money market continues stringent, and there is no immediate prospect of ease.

—The New York quotations received by McVay & Co., brokers, this city, to-day, are as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106⅛
U. S. 10-40s	100¼
December Compounds, 1864	118½
June 7-30s	104⅜
July 7-30s	104⅜
Gold	143⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	106⅛

—Railway securities at noon were quoted in New York as follows:

Michigan Southern	82⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	85
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	100¼
Erie Railroad	72¼
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	46⅜

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of yesterday says: There are no changes toward an easier condition of things in the discount market. First class paper is plenty, and negotiations or arrangements for accommodations ahead are more numerous, so that relief from steady closeness in discounting is not likely to be experienced at an early day.

—The New York *Commercial* of Tuesday evening, says: The uneasiness excited among the holders of Seven-thirties by the discovery of the counterfeit is causing a large amount to be offered for sale, with a consequent decline in the price of the notes, sales being made this morning at 104½@104⅝. This acts directly upon the value of Five-twenties of 1865 and 1867, into which Seven-thirties are at present convertible, and indirectly affects the price of the older issues of Five-twenties; which also are unfavorably influenced by the entire absence of a foreign demand. Cable dispatches received this morning report that the uneasiness caused by the agitation of the proposal to pay off the bonds in currency is increasing. The money market shows a marked tendency toward a renewal of the late stringency. This morning, the applications from brokers are quite active, and some of the leading banks and lending institutions report a sharp pressure. The banks are urgently pressed by their mercantile customers for discounts, which demand they can only partially meet. Merchants are in many cases suffering serious inconvenience from their inability to get their paper discounted; and this fact causes some uneasiness in financial circles, which only increases the caution of lenders.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 16, 1867.

We have no change, worthy of special remark, to make in regard to the produce market. All our markets are dull, excepting flour, and for that article there is a moderate demand only. The supplies of wheat are very small and inadequate to supply the mills at the advance prices noted in our last. The receipts of grain, of all kinds, are very small. The want of river navigation is severely felt by all branches of trade, and at the present writing there is no apparent prospect of an early rise.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce per river and rail, since our last, were as follows: Flour 1,249 bbls; apples 424 bbls; cheese 77 bxs; corn 1,045 sks; barley 881 sks; rye 277 sks, and oats 757 sks.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Sales noted at 13c for pearls; 5½c for refined, and 5c ℔ ℔ for soda ash.

CHEESE—Western reserve is quoted at 14@15c; Goshen at 18@19c; Factory at 16c and Hamburg at 15c ℔ ℔.

BACON—Trade moderate and no change in prices. We quote S. C. hams at 24½c; sides at 16@17c, and shoulders at 14½@14¾c ℔ ℔.

LARD—Trade fair at 14½@15c ℔ ℔.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 15, and No. 2 at 95c ℔ gallon.

POTATOES—Prices have drooped. We note sales of the best Irish potatoes at 95c ℔ bushel, but at this figure holders are not anxious to sell. Sweet potatoes are plenty and 50c ℔ bbl lower. They are freely offered at $4 50 ℔ bbl.

ONIONS—We quote the best onions selling slowly $1 50 ℔ bushel.

BEANS—Receipts very light. New beans of the best quality are held at $4 00 ℔ bushel.

APPLES—Receipts fair and of a better quality. Choice apples are selling at $4 00@5 00 ℔ bbl.

SEED—There is no demand for seed of any kind, and the receipts, especially of clover seed, are extremely small. Holders are asking for choice clover seed $10 ℔ bushel and for timothy seed $3 ℔ bushel.

PEACHES—The season is about over, although there was a fair amount offered to-day, at $2 50 ℔ box for the best.

CRANBERRIES—The market is well supplied, and prices vary, as to quality, from $10 00 to 15 00 ℔ bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts very light and prices rule high. We quote the best roll butter worth 38@40c ℔ ℔.

EGGS—The market is bare of eggs. We quote them in demand at 25c ℔ dozen.

HAY—Demand fair and receipts moderate. We quote from country wagons, prime timothy hay in request at $15 00@20 00 ℔ ton.

CORN—The amount in store is very small and prices rule high. We quote prime yellow shelled at $1 30@1 35 ℔ bush.

OATS—Receipts small. From first hands we quote at 65@68c, and from store at 70@75c ℔ bush.

BARLEY—Demand fair at $1 35@1 40 ℔ bush, from store.

RYE—There is very little coming in and prices are tending upward. Sales reported at $1 40@1 45 ℔ bush.

WHEAT—The receipts of wheat are extremely light and seem inadequate to supply the city mills. As has been already stated the partial failure of the wheat crop throughout Great Britian, and other portions of Europe, has materially increased the demand, and measurably caused the great advance that is now obtained. The crop throughout the West and South, was far less prolific than had been at first represented or expected, and prices, the season through, have had an upward tendency. We note a sale of 160 bush red winter at $2 50 ℔ bush. We quote white in demand, at the mills, at $2 60 ℔ bush.

FLOUR—There is no excitement in the flour market, but a fair trade doing at last quotations, with but light receipts of choice brands. We quote winter wheat brands, from store, at $12 50@12 75, and spring brands at $10 75@11 50 ℔ bbl. The following are the Pearl Mill prices, the same as the City Mills, wholesale and retail, for standard flour:

	Barrels. Wholesale.	Barrels. Retail.	Sacks. Wholesale. ℔ 100 lbs.	Sacks. Retail. ℔ 100 lbs.	℔ 50 lbs.
Ex. Family. Lacock	$12 30	$12 80	$6 00	$6 30	$3 15
Dbl. Ex. F. Pearl Mill	13 10	13 60	6 40	6 70	3 35
Graham	12 30	12 80	6 00	6 30	3 15
Rye Flour	8 50	9 00	....	....	....

FEED—The following are the Pearl Mill Prices:

	Wholesale Per 100 lbs.	Retail Per 100 lbs.
Bran	$1 40	$1 50
Shipstuffs	1 55	1 70
Middlings	2 20	2 40
Screenings	1 50	....
Sweepings	2 00	....

OIL BARRELS—Contracts were made by coopers as follows, deliverable at the works: On Monday, 26,000 bbls, all of 1868, at $2 30; Tuesday, 1,000, immediate, at $2 25; Wednesday, 2,800 bbls at $2 25, and 1,000 bbls at $2 30 ℔ bbl.

Groceries.

A fair trade doing in this line, with a stiff market for sugars. The Eastern market is quite excited on sugars on account of a heavy reduction in the stock, and consequently high prices are asked and obtained. We expect to see an advance on present prices. New Carolina rice will be coming in soon and prices will rule lower—say 12c for prime.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Laguayra, 27@28c; Rio, choice 28c; prime, 27c; good, 25@26c; roasting, 24c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 14@15c; Cuba, 13@14c; Sugar House, 11½@12½c; Granulated, 18c; Powdered, 18c; Crushed, 18c; A Coffee, 17c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16¼c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, ———; Porto Rico, 75@85c; Cuba, 60@70c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 00; other choice brands, $1 00@1 05; fair to good, 60@85c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 50.

RICE—Carolina, 13c; Rangoon, 10½@11c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; common 25@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $24; No. 1 Bay, do $23; No. 2 Bay, do, $18; No. 3 large do, $12 50; Lake Herring, $8 75; White Fish, $6 75.

SODA—English Bicarb 10c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 75c.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's Olive, 11c; Babbett's, 12c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $6 50@8 50.

LARD OIL—Proctor & Gamble extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 10.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 28c for full weight.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 45c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12c.

DROP SHOT—13c.

Foreign Wines in Glass.

Moet & Chandon's green seal, ℔ case, $37 50; do Verzenay basket, $33; Heidsick & Co., do, $33; St. Jullien Claret, do case, $5@12; St. Jacques Claret, do do, $11; Medoc Claret, do do, $9; Burgundy Chablis, do do, $25@33; Chambertin, $37 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 17, 1867.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was one of the dullest of the season. The heavy sales of refined made on Monday appear to have supplied the demand for some time to come; at least, we have heard of but a singe transaction since that time. The Eastern dispatches were not favorable for holders. The same remarks will apply with equal force to the news by the cable. Yesterday's Philadelphia market was quoted: Prime light straw to white 34c; Standard white 35c; crude 21½c, a decline from the rates of the previous day. New York—Prime light straw to white 34c; standard white 35c; crude 21⅜c. Oil City dispatches quote crude very dull at $4 ℔ bbl; Rouseville, barreled oil $3 70@3 75 ℔ bbl. Petroleum Center dull, with small sales F. O. F. at $3 75 ℔ bbl. In our own market the crude operations were 56 bbls on the spot at 13c, a decline. There was no demand for spot or first water delivery. A lot of 5,000 bbls in tank at Oil City, was offered at $4, deliverable at any time within 40 days, buyers' option, without being able to find a purchaser. The advantages of the market were on the side of purchasers, who did not appear anxious to invest. The prospect of a rise in the Allegheny is by no means favorable, the weather at the headwaters being clear and pleasant. Wind northwest.

REFINED OIL—The market was dull. Buyers absented themselves. The sales were confined to a single operation, viz: 1,000 bbls S. W., Philadelphia December, B. O., at 31c ℔ gallon, being a decline of 1c ℔ gallon. The nominal rates for October and November were 35@35½c, and for the last three months 35c.

COOPERAGE—There was a fair inquiry for oil barrels. We note the following sales, reaching 30,860 barrels, as follows: 26,000 bbls, delivered at works during 1868, $2 30; 1,660 do at $2 25; 2,200 do immediately, $2 25, and 1,000 bbls do at $2 30 ℔ bbl.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
OIL CITY, October 16, 1867.

The market for crude declined to $4 at Oil City and $3 50@3 60 on the Creek, in bulk, and weak at the prices. The demand for barreled oil is stronger and prices 10@15c higher.

Sugar Prospects.

The Iberville *South*, of the 5th inst., says if the weather continues good until the end of the rolling season, that parishes will make from two thousand to twenty-five hundred hogsheads of sugar this year. In ordinary times before the war the yield was from forty to forty-five thousand hogsheads.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY October 16, 1867.

The following are the retail prices current for the various articles, of the best quality, entering into daily famiy consumption:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

Wheat loaf, each	10	Dyspepsia Crackers ℔ lb	15
Rye "	10	Cream "	40
Boston Crackers, ℔ lb	15	Graham Wafer, ℔ lb	16
Wine "	16	Milk Biscuit, "	16
Soda "	13	Ginger Snaps, "	25
Oyster "	13	Pilot Bread, "	16
Water "	13	Almond Nuts, "	25
Butter "	15	Cold Water Gr'hm "	15
Sugar "	16	Cracker Meal "	16
Graham "	15	Jumbles	25

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, print, ℔ lb	50@60	Eggs, hen, ℔ doz	30
" Prime Roll	50	Dutch Cheese, ℔ doz	20
" Common	20@30	Cheese, Goshen	20
Pine Apple Cheese ℔ lb	40	Cheese, com'n Ohio	16

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon	10	Salt White Fish	8@10
White Fish	10	Lake Trout, ℔ lb	12
Herring	6	Pike	10@12
Catfish	8	Bass, black	25
Suckers	6	Bass, white	6@8

FISH—DRY, SHELL, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod, dry, ℔ lb	8	Mackerel, No. 1 shore in kits	$3 75
Lobsters, 2½ lb cans, each	50	Mackerel, No. 2 large	3 00
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ℔ can, 1 lb	30	White Fish, ℔ lb	10@12
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ℔ can, 2 lb	40	Salmon, smoked, ℔ lb	40
		Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	25

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

Extra Family, ℔ bbl	$13 60	Corn Starch, ℔ paper	15
Extra Family, in bags	$3 35	Farina, ℔ paper	20
Self raising, ℔ 12 lb bag		Hominy, ℔ lb	5
Fancy St. Louis flour ℔ bbl	$15 00	Indian Meal, ℔ bush	1 60
		Oatmeal ℔ lb	10
		Samp	8

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC, DRY.

Apples ℔ lb	8@10	Prunes (eating)	50
Almonds	50	Pecans	40
Raisins ℔ lb	30@40	Brazil Nuts	30
Peaches	10 to 12	Filberts	30
English Walnuts	30	Currants	20
Peanuts ℔ qt	20	Dates	40 to 50
Dried cherries, ℔ lb	25	Figs	38 to 40
Prunes (cooking)	25	Citrons ℔ lb	50

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED; OILS, JELLIES, ETC.

Apples ℔ hf peck	15@30	Assorted Jellies in tumblers	30@35
Lemons ℔ doz	75	Pickles, in Jars	30, 50@60
Green corn, Winslow's	40	Ketchup, ℔ bottle	25@40
Strawber's, 2½ lb cns	50	Salad oil	62@1 25
Blackber's, "	50	Sauces	50, 60, 75@1 00
Pears, "	50	Honey, ℔ lb	40
Sardines, ½ bx	50	Pears ℔ hf peck	30@50
" ¼ bx	35	Peaches ℔ hf peck	30@40
Peaches, 3 lb cans	50	Tomatoes 2½ lb cans	25@30
Boneless Sardines	70	Quinces, ℔ doz	25@30
Grapes, ℔ lb	20@25	Crab Apples, ℔ qt	15@20
Plums, ℔ qt	20		

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio ℔ lb	30	Imperial	2 00@2 50
Roast Rio ℔ lb	35	Chocolate ℔ lb	60@ 70
Java	40	Soda ℔ lb	20
Mocha	40	Candles, star ℔ lb	25
African ℔ lb	50	" tallow	18
Sugar, brown ℔ lb	12½	Lard ℔ lb	20
" light	15@18	Rice, Island ℔ lb	15
" crush'd and powdered	19	" S. Carolina	15
Molasses, Porto Rico, ℔ gal	80@1 00	Salt, table ℔ bx	15
New Orleans	1 10	Soap, rosin ℔ lb	6@ 10
Cuba	80@1 00	Starch ℔ lb	12@ 15
Sorghum	80@ 90	Macaroni, Italian	25
Tea, Oolong, ℔ lb	1 00@1 75	Do. American	20
Eng. Breakfast		Tapioca ℔ lb	20
E. F.	1 50@1 75	Syrups, Stewart's	1 75
Eng. Souchong	1 00@1 50	" Lovering's	1 50
Young Hyson	1 50@2 00	" Imperial	1 00
Fongtal	1 40	" Common	1 00
		Shaker corn, ℔ lb	20@25

MEATS—FRESH.

Sirloin, ex cut ℔ lb	20@25	Leg of Mutton, ℔ lb	15
Rib Roast, do ℔ lb	20@25	Fore Quarter, ℔ lb	10@12½
Round ℔ lb	18@20	Veal Cutlets, ex ℔ lb	25
Chuck Rib, ℔ lb	12@15	do do	20
Cross Rib, ℔ lb	10@12	Roast Veal, ℔ lb	15@20
Plate and Nvs	12	Stewing Veal, ℔ lb	12@15
Liver ℔ lb	5@8	Kidneys, each	10@15
Hearts, each	25	Tripe, each	50@75
Pork, ℔ lb	25	Sweet bread ℔ pair	15@20
Mutton Chops	15@20	Haslets (sheep) each	25
Suet, ℔ lb	12½@15	Calves heads, each	12@15
Liver Pudding	10		

MEATS—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.

Dried Beef, ℔ lb	28	Tongues, each smoked, each	75 to 1 25
Breakfast bacon	25@28	Sausages, ℔ lb	20@25
Ham	25@28	Pigs feet, ℔ set	25 to 35
Shoulders	15@17	Pigs ears ℔ lb	25
Sides, clear	18	Bologna	20 to 50
Corned Beef	10 to 15	Sliced Ham, ℔ lb	30@35
Hogsh'd cheese, ℔ lb	15		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dressed Chickens, ℔ pair	75c@$1 25	Live Chickens, ℔ pair	50c@80
Turkeys, each	1 5c@2 00	Ducks	75c@$1 25

SPICES OF A PURE QUALITY.

Cinnamon, ℔ lb	$1 00	Cayenne, ℔ lb	$1 00
Alspice, ℔ lb	60	Mace, ℔ lb	2 00
Ginger, ℔ lb	60	Nutmegs, ℔ lb	2 00
Cloves, ℔ lb	80	Mustard, ℔ lb	80
Pepper, ℔ lb	60	Jamaica Ginger, ℔ lb	75

SUNDRIES.

Brooms, each	25 to 50	Wine Vinegar	90
Pickles, ℔ doz	15@20	Cider ℔ bush	9@10
Baking Powders, ℔ paper	30 to 65	Canton Ginger, ℔ jar	3 00
Burnett's Extract, ℔ bottle	30 to 40	Spiced Salmon, ℔ can	2 25
Concentrated Lye, ℔ box	20	Blair's Liquid Rennet, ℔ bottle	25
Babbitt's Washing Powder, ℔ lb	15	Bed cords (Manila), each	50@1 00
Milk, ℔ qt	10@12	Bed Cords (Hemp) each	50
Wooden Bkts, each	30 to 40	Wheaten Grits, (Heckers') ℔ pkg	25
Tubs, each	30 to 175	Cloth pins, 6 doz	25
Coal oil, ℔ qt	25		
CiderVinegar	25		

VEGETABLES, BERRIES, ETC.

Parsnips, ℔ bunch	5	Water melons	25 to 75
Carrots, ℔ bunch	5	Marofat pumpkins	15 to 75
Beets, ℔ qr peck	10	Squashes ℔ doz	75
Soup beans, ℔ qt	15	New String Beans, ℔ half peck	20
Potatoes, ℔ bu	1 10@1 20	New cabbages, ℔ head	5 to 15
Radishes ℔ bunch	5	Tomatoes ℔ half peck	25 to 30
Cucumbers, ℔ doz	25	Corn ℔ dozen	25
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	20	Citrons, each	10 to 25
Parsley, ℔ bunch	5	Egg Plant	15 to 25
Shives, ℔ bunch	5	Horse rad'sh, ℔ r't	5 to 10
Lettuce, ℔ head	5	Sweet potatoes, ℔ peck	25@30
Onions, ℔ half peck	20 to 25	Turnips, ℔ hf peck	20
Cauliflowers, each	20 to 50	Celery, ℔ head	5 to 10
Cranberries, ℔ qt	20		

Provisions at Cincinnati.

From the Provision Circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., we learn that the provision market during the past week has ruled quite steady, the fluctuations being small. Bacon and bulk meats have advanced while pork and lard have slightly declined. The election in this State has greatly disturbed business most of the week, but matters are quieting now, and ...

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 143⅛.

NEW YORK, October 16—P. M.

MONEY

Active at 7 per cent. on call loans.

EXCHANGE

Heavy at 109@109¼, gold, for first-class bills.

GOLD

Lower, opening at 143⅜, and closing at 143⅛.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

A shade firmer; coupons '81, 111⅜; do '62, 112; do '64, 108⅜; do '65, 109; do new, 106⅜; do '67, 106⅛; 10-40s, 100¼; 7-30s, 105. Virginia 6s, 44@48; Missouri 6s, 101⅜; Tennessee 6s, new, 60

STOCKS

Irregular and unsettled, closing feverish. Canton, 44½@44⅝; Cumberland, 28@30; Wells Express, 56; American, 63; Adams, 63½; United States, 66; Merchants Union, 23; Quicksilver, 22¾@23; Mariposa Mining, 8@9; do preferred, 16½@17⅛; Pacific Mail, 147½@147¾; Atlantic Mail, 117¼@117½; Western Union Telegraph, 33½@33⅝; New York Central, 113¼@113⅜; Erie, 72¼@72⅜; Hudson, 127½@128; Reading, 101¼@101½; Ohio Certificates, 26@26½; St. Paul preferred, 65½; Michigan Central, 108⅛@109½; Michigan Southern, 81¾@81⅞; Illinois Central, 121½@123; Pittsburgh, 84½@85; Toledo, 127@128; Rock Island 98@98¼; Northwestern 46½@46⅝; preferred, 67⅜@67½; Fort Wayne, 100@102.

MINING SHARES

Closed steady; New York, 75@80c. Quartz Hill $1 35@1 40; Benton, 70c; Montana, 15c; Gregory, $5 70; Eldorado $3 40; Seaver, $11 35@11 40; Corydon, 75c; Smith & Parmelee, $4 05; LaCrosse, 52c; Sensenderfer $9 75; Bennehoff Run (petroleum) $1 10; Rynd Farm 15c; Buchanan, 41c.

BUSINESS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $3,089,032; payments, $565,287; balance, $113,220,799.

The *Post* says the Railway Conference yesterday was quite harmonious, and the accord complete between the great trunk lines as to rates of business. The project of consolidation of earnings was partially discussed, but no result arrived at. The new administration of the Erie promptly agreed to raise their passenger fares to the scale of other trunk lines, and a revision of fares with Western roads is expected to give the Central and Erie $1 81 additional to present rates on through business to and from Chicago.

The *Express* says the Bank of Commerce is not yet ready to pay any of the past due coupons of Missouri bonds, from the fact that the instructions received are not regarded as explicit enough. There is no doubt that four or five of the coupons will shortly be paid, only holders will have to submit to a few days' delay.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day converted $1,250,000 of June and July 7-30 notes into 5-20 bonds, and paid off $139,000 of August notes. The amount of compound notes exchanged for three per cent. certificates was $556,000, and $162,000 was redeemed in currency.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Cotton firmer; sales 1,600 bales at 19½c for uplands. Flour—receipts 16,047 bbls; flour opened firm, and closed heavy and less active; sales 10,800 bbls at $9 35@10 for superfine state and western; $10 50@14 10 for extra western; $10 90@14 25 for R. H. O.; $11@16 65 for St. Louis. California firm and less active; sales 700 sacks at $11 75@13 75. Sales 350 bbls rye flour at $7 50@9 50. Whisky quiet. Receipts of wheat 112,693 bush; wheat opened firmer, but closed dull and heavy, and 2@4c lower; sales 136,000 bush at $2 24 for No. 3 spring; $2 28@2 33 for No. 2 do; $2 35@2 40 for No. 1 do; $3 15 for white Genesee; $3 30 for white Michigan. Rye heavy; sales 4,000 bush at $1 68 for western. Barley active and 3@4c higher; sales 92,000 bush at $1 37@1 45 for western; $1 53@1 55 for Canada West. Barley malt dull. Receipts of corn 45,309 bushels; corn opened 1@2c better, but closed dull with the advance nearly lost; sales 89,000 bushels at $1 43@1 45 for western mixed in store and afloat, closing at $1 43@1 44 afloat. Receipts of oats 12,665 bushels; oats very active and 1@2c better; sales 640,000 bushels, nearly all to arrive, at 84@85c. Rice lower; sales 100 tierces, Carolina, at 9¾@10½c. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet; sales 600 hhds Cuba at 11½@12c. Molasses dull. Hops unchanged. Petroleum dull at 15c for crude, and 34½@35c for refined in bond. Wool without decided change; sales 250,000 lbs at 52@65c for domestic fleece. Coal unchanged. Leather—Sole quiet at 29@30c for Buenos Ayres, light weights. Pork heavy and lower; sales 6,500 bbls at $21 90@22 25 for mess, closing at $22 05 cash; $20 00@20 50 for prime. Beef quiet; sales 50 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams dull; sales 85 bbls Western at $29 50@30 00. Bacon quiet; sales 25 boxes city long clear at 14½c. Cut meats dull; sales 187 packages at 11½@13c for shoulders, and 15@17c for hams. Lard heavy and drooping; sales 1,280 bbls at 13½@14¼c, the latter an extreme. Butter in good demand at 20@41c for State. Cheese steady at 11@16c. Freights firmer; engagements for 3,000 bushels wheat at 11½d per sail.

LATEST, 5 P. M.—Flour dull and 10c lower on medium and common grades. Wheat dull and 1@2c lower; sales: No. 3 $2 23@2 25; No. 2 $2 28@2 29; No. 1 $2 35. Rye dull at $1 66@1 67 for western. Oats active and very firm at 85@86c for western. Corn dull at $1 43@1 44 for good to prime mixed western. Pork more steady; sales 2,000 bbls mess at $22 05@22 25, cash and regular, closing at $22 05 cash; $22 15 regular. Beef quiet and nominal. Cut meats dull and nominal. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard dull at 14@14⅛c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 16.—Flour firm and unchanged; good home and eastern demand; XX red winter $11 25@11 50; XX amber $13 25@13 50; XXX white $14 50@15 00; country brands are irregular and a shade lower than the above, but are very firm. Wheat—receipts light and demand moderate; No. 1 red winter held at $2 67@2 68; No. 2 do at $2 55; No. 1 Milwaukee spring at $2 20. Corn in fair demand and firm at $1 14 for No. 1 mixed from store. Oats quiet and steady; held at 69@70c for No. 1 State in store. Rye quiet and unchanged at $1 40@1 45 for No. 1 State and western from store. Barley held at $1 35@1 40 for No. 1 State and Canada. Petroleum market unchanged and steady; standard white in bond held at 28@30c; prime light straw to white at 49@50c; light straw 47@48c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 16.—Tobacco—sales 94 hhds at $4@24 25. Corn—shelled $1 10 with sacks; new ear corn 85c in bulk. Oats firm at 76c in bulk. Wheat steady at $2 65. Mess pork dull at $23. Lard 14½c. Bacon shoulders 14½c; clear sides 18¾@19c. Whisky 35c in bond. Cotton 18½@16c.

The Restaurants of London and Paris.

Colonel Forney, in one of his foreign letters, supplies the following on this interesting subject: "Nothing interests a stranger more than the restaurants of Paris and London, and here I can say that, having tried many of them, I met nothing to compare with Delmonico's, in New York. This is somewhat surprising, considering that the whole population of Paris literally live in cafes; but herein I believe I speak for all our countrymen. There are some six hundred chop-houses or dining-rooms in London which supply dinners, and nine hundred coffee-houses which supply tea to the stranger, and there is a place in the Strand, called The Divan, where, for one shilling, you have the entree of a handsome room, a cup of coffee and a cigar, and the use of periodicals, chess, &c. In Paris there are two thousand six hundred and thirty of these establishments, some of them are extravagant enough, and no really elaborate dinner can be had for less than eight to ten francs, but there are houses where excellent dinners are served for two francs, including wine. In some places thirty-five and even thirty sous are received. It is difficut to fancy anything more tastefully brilliant than the cafes on the Boulevards, when lighted at night. The effect whether seen from within or without is perfectly dazzling, chairs and small tables are placed outside where both sexes enjoy the cool of the evening and witness the animated scenes around them, while within you see yourself reflected by mirrors remarkable for their size and number. You are bewildered with the blaze of light, and the confused glitter of gilding and glass. Nearly all these places furnish chocolate, coffee, tea, ices, liquors, &c.

A Bit of a French Story.

George Sand, in a number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, tells a frightful story as an example of the many tragedies of civil war which get lost in history. The narrative referred to is of a visit of a national guard of a little French town to Paris in the days of the June insurrection in 1848—a visit undertaken in the cause of order, the guard consisting of fathers of families, honest men, bourgeois and artisans. At Paris they passed the day without knowing hardly what to do but towards the evening a post was confined to them to keep. "Ashamed of having done so little," says Madame Sand, "they stopped a passer-by who unfortunately for himself, was wearing a blouse. There were 200 against one. Without questions, without consideration, they shot him. They were obliged to do something to dispel the ennui of the watch. So little did they know of soldiering that they didn't even kill him outright, and there, stretched on the pavement, he lingered until daybreak, imploring the *coup de grace*. When they returned triumphant to their little town, they announced that they had done nothing but assassinate a man who had the air of being an insurgent." The writer says she can name the town, the chiefs who commanded the force, and the one who fired the shot. Two journals are to be prosecuted for extracting this anecdote, while Madame Sand is unmolested. To do her justice, she protests against this and also challenges examination into her statement. The *Revue* is a persistent enemy of the ruling dynasty, but it escapes prosecution, and George Sand is an awkward enemy. Strike her and she would dash out light that the present rulers have no wish to see.

MARRIED:

HENRY—MURDOCK—In Sewickley, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. B. Bittinger, D. D., Mr. C. C. HENRY, of Arcola, Illinois, and Miss EMMA C. MURDOCK.

Arcola, Illinois, papers please copy.

WIGHTMAN—MACKEY—On *Thursday evening*, October 10, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Alex. Clark, Mr. HENRY WIGHTMAN, of Lawrenceville, and Miss ANNA MACKEY, of this city.

PETRIE—SCULLY—On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Sunnyside, Chartiers township, by the Rev. J. S. Lawson, AMOS S. PETRIE to Miss MARY SCULLY.

JOHNSON—COLEMAN—On Thursday evening, October 10, 1867, by Rev. J. B. Clark Mr. JAMES R. JOHNSON to Miss LIZZIE COLEMAN.

SMITH—GARDNER—On Thursday evening, October 10th, at West Chester, Pennsylvania, by Rev. Geo. G. Smith LUTHER H. SMITH, of Pittsburgh, to ANNIE M., daughter of the late Dr. Gardner.

PEMBERTON—WILLIAMS—Thursday evening, October 10th, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. F. Scovel, of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, HENRY PEMBERTON, Esq., and AGNES, daughter of the Hon. Thos. Williams, of Allegheny city.

BLACK—REITER—On Tuesday, October 15th, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Howard, JOHN S. BLACK and LIDE H., daughter of Dr. Wm. C. Reiter, all of this city.

CARLTON—LEAVY—On Tuesday evening, October 15, 1867, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Hickey, Mr. ROBERT CARLTON and Miss MARY LEAVY, both of this city.

DIED:

HERRON—October 9th, 1867, Mrs. ISABELLA HERRON, aged seventy-seven years.

FOULK—On Thursday evening, October 10th, at the residence of Capt. R. M. Boles, No. 5 South Avenue, Allegheny city, ANNIE E. FOULK, only daughter of Wm. L. Foulk, U. S. A., in the fifteenth year of her age.

VICK—On Saturday, October 12th, at 12 o'clock M., SARAH JANE, wife of James Vick.

HARTUPEE—On October 10th, near Vicksburg, of yellow fever, ALBERT B., son of Andrew Hartupee, of this city, in the twenty-first year of his age.

STEWART—On Sunday morning, October 13th, at half-past 7 o'clock, JOHN STEWART, aged eighty-seven years.

MORROW—On Sunday, October 13th, at Vicksburg, Miss., of yellow fever, GERALD MORROW, in the twentieth year of his age, late of this city.

FETTERMAN—On Sunday, the 13th inst., at the residence of his brother, No. 41 Smithfield street, Brevet Major GEORGE W. FETTERMAN, U. S. A.

BROWNE—On Tuesday morning, ALEXANDER, infant son of S. S. and Lizzie P. Browne.

TRUE BUT STRANGE.—ANY PERSON sending us their address, with twenty cents, will receive by mail the name and a Carte de Visite of their future Wife or Husband; also, how either sex may gain the love of any person they choose instantly. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau street, New York.

FOR SALE—

THE STORE HOUSE AND TAVERN STAND

In Brady's Bend township, Armstrong county, known as the John Dougherty Tavern, and includes about five acres of land.

The same is situated upon the turnpike road leading from Kittanning to Brady's Bend, and adjoins the property of the Brady's Bend Iron Works. The buildings consist of one two story Frame Hotel, one Frame Store, one two story Frame Dwelling House, and one large Frame Stable, all of which are in good repair.

This property, which is one of the most desirable Tavern stands in Armstrong county, will be sold cheap and two-thirds of the price will be allowed to remain on mortgage.

For terms apply to J. GILPIN, Kittanning, Pa., or PATRICK LACEY, on the premises.

Weekly Commercial.

TERMS:

One copy, per year........................$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year..................1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1867.

A LEADING Philadelphia banking house is reported to be a severe sufferer from having a very large amount of counterfeit Treasury notes in their possession. The discovery of the counterfeits has occasioned a good deal of fluttering in several quarters.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE has made an after election speech, in which he says that if the elections mean anything they mean that "the white race—our race—the German, Italian, French, Irish, Scotch and Anglo-Saxon people—are still to be the controlling one on this continent." For an illustration, Mr. PIERCE might have added, look to New York city, where "our race"—particularly the Irish—"rule" in all their loveliness. Read the account of the famous July riots and you will have the particulars.

THE New York *Tribune* proposes to achieve success in the future on the platform of "Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage." Nearer at home the cry for more vigorous laws for the punishment of rebels, with confiscation to pay the expenses, is substituted. On the one hand we have the opinion that Republican reverses have been caused by the impeachment talk; on the other the conviction is unhesitatingly entertained that they are the consequences of not impeaching the President straight from the mark, months ago. Beautiful extremists!

THE Pittsburgh *Post* reverberates the malicious accusation that Col. JORDAN, Secretary of State, cannot be trusted to canvass the returns of the election. The attempt to direct suspicion against that State officer could have proceeded only from conscious guilt and the fear of discovery. In Philadelphia the Democrats have perpetrated frauds whereon probably hangs the result. Had they the power to cover up these frauds they would succeed. Unfortunately, Col. JORDAN cannot be relied on for such a service, nor will he be deterred from doing his whole duty in the premises by the stop-thief cry which the *Age* and the *Post* have raised against him.

THE action of the Union Convention of Maryland, urgently "recommending to the Republican party of the country the nomination of General GRANT as their candidate for the Presidency," and the bringing forward of his name by the Baltimore *American* as such candidate, are both in accord with the sentiment of the great body of the Republican masses. The elections on Tuesday last virtually nominated General GRANT. When the result of the election became known to him a million eyes gladly turned. It was no device of the politicians, but a spontaneous movement of the people, cutting knots, dissolving doubts, and, at the same time, disposing of aspirants who could not survive the first chilling blast.

IT appears from the inventory of the estate of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as filed by Judge DAVIS, administrator, in the office of the county of Sangamon, Illinois, that the total value of the personal estate of the late President, including the $25,000 appropriated by Congress to his family, on account of his salary, was *one hundred and ten thousand dollars*, beside the real estate held by him. Mrs. LINCOLN has either squandered this estate or is deliberately guilty of an attempt to black-mail the friends of her late husband. The *Tribune* proposes Congress should vote her the balance of what Mr. LINCOLN would have received had he lived. We trust not before the whole truth is known, and without some better reasons than now appear.

THE New York *Times* thinks that the Republicans of Pennsylvania had no occasion for being "dumbfounded with the result of Tuesday's election." Our contemporary supposes a state of things that does not exist. There is nothing in the result to "dumbfound" anybody, without it be the copperheads, who confidently expected to carry the State by as many thousands as their majority is hundreds. The Republicans of Pennsylvania were never in better spirits, and go into the Presidential canvass with confidence. The disabilities which the last Legislature inflicted were enough to overthrow any party. A long score of debts and grievances, created by it, have been discharged, and will no longer plague us. Instructed as to the popular will, and warned concerning itself, the Republican party will go straight forward in the path which leads to victory.

[From the New York Tribune.]

"But every voter who does not read is a peril; and the multiplicity of such voters subjects the results of our elections too much to the control of accident. * * * Republicanism lives by Intelligence; it dies in the murky, stifling atmosphere of Ignorance.

The *Tribune* is progressing bravely, and there is reason to expect that it will, before long, be with us in favor of Suffrage based on Intelligence, without regard to race or color—the only safe rule of equality. Ignorance, operating through the ballot box, is the great enemy that free government has to fear. Intelligence is its only sure bulwark. In settling the question of suffrage, on which shall we build? What solution of the question so just, so right, so safe or enduring as Intelligence? Recent events have reinforced this principle with the sympathies of hundreds and thousands of the most intelligent men in the land. If the axioms of the *Tribune* are not mere words used for effect, then it *must* be for Suffrage based on Intelligence.

THE *Tribune*, in pronouncing some timely words of warning to the Republican party, says:

The Republican party need not depend for its victories on the persistent misbehavior of its enemies. It is strong enough to rule by its own merits independently of their follies and crimes. But to this end it must first: Complete promptly the Reconstruction of the Southern States on a basis of blended justice and magnanimity; second: Systematically educate and enlighten the people. The necessity and urgency of closing up the work of reconstruction on the broad and safe basis of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage is now so clear that we will not dwell upon it. Events are more cogent than arguments.

We will not quarrel with the *Tribune* about its plan for reconstructing the South, if it will come with us in support of Intelligence as the basis of Suffrage, when we come to have that matter overhauled in the North. The ballot in the hands of every loyal man became a necessity in the South, not only for its own sake, but to save the country from the domination of the unreconstructed and ever rebellious portion of the community there—a necessity whereof negro suffrage was born. The necessity in the North for an intelligent ballot is scarcely less apparent. We are sure the *Tribune* realizes this. While therefore we reinforce loyalty with the ballot in the South, let us improve every opportunity to make intelligence and fitness the basis of voting here. What says the *Tribune*?

IT SEEMS to be conceded that the Republicans lost Philadelphia through bad management in making their nominations. The suspicion is abroad that politics there are not more free from the vicious element which subjugates everything to schemes of local politicians than other cities. The complaint that "rings" and cabals, usually composed of the least worthy, almost everywhere have far too large a share in the management of the Republican party, cannot be dismissed by denouncing those who make it as croakers. Our nominating system is corrupt and corrupting, and is having a detrimental influence on the strength of the party. Things have been for some time going on the down hill scale in this respect, and a speedy remedy is needed. It is the fashion with some to denounce those who say these things, and point out the necessity of reforming these and kindred abuses, as disorganizers, animated by doubtful fidelity to Republican principles. But the time has come when they who retort thus subject themselves to the suspicion of preferring a corrupt to a pure system, because they can profit most thereby. In Philadelphia our friends have been taught a lesson through defeat. There is no necessity of telling them what it is, or what is their duty. A similar lesson has been taught Republicans in the State at large, and judging from what we hear them saying there is little danger it will not be heeded.

IMPORTANT BANKRUPT DECISIONS BY JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

We publish this morning two very important opinions delivered Monday morning in the District Court of the United States for this District, by His Honor Judge McCANDLESS. The first one, that in the matter of creditor's petition, to have HUGH CAMPBELL adjudged a Bankrupt, is a very able, clear and distinct discussion of the power of the Federal Courts to restrain by Injunction, State Courts and their Executive officers. This question has frequently been raised in proceedings in Bankruptcy, and the legal profession will no doubt be thankful to Judge McCANDLESS for thus early delivering his opinion. It is based upon broad general principles, which are in no way affected by any peculiar facts in the case before his honor. It seems that to make a system of Bankruptcy thoroughly effective, the Federal Courts should have the power to restrain any and all persons, whether acting in an individual or in an official capacity, from any disposition of property which may or should be marshaled in Bankruptcy for the benefit of creditors; but as such a power has not been conferred on the United States by the Bankrupt law, Judge McCANDLESS has very properly decided that he does not possess it. It will be observed, however, that the learned Judge clearly intimates that Congress can, under the provision giving it power to establish a general system of bankruptcies, confer this right upon the Federal Courts. This being the case, we presume an amendment will be sought from Congress remedying this defect.

In the second, in the matter of WM. BURNS, the same question was raised and decided by reference to the opinion in CAMPBELL'S case. There was an additional question, however, alleging that a judgment in the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson county, which the Sheriff was proceeding to collect by writ of Fi. Fa., had been obtained by fraud. This question was decided by Judge McCANDLESS on Constitutional principles, and he remitted the Assignee to the State Courts to determine the validity of the judgment.

These important opinions reflect great credit upon their learned author, and will in no small degree widen the reputation he already richly merits for clear and logical expression, for broad and comprehensive reasoning, and for soundness of conclusions.

THE ELECTION UNDER THE CONSOLIDATION ACT.

The third section of the Consolidation Act provides that, in case a majority of the qualified electors in either of the three districts named, shall decide in favor of consolidation, then a new election shall be held on the second Tuesday of December, at the usual places, and by the usual officers appointed to hold elections, for the election of members of City Council, Mayor, and such other city officers as are named in the act. Each of the wards of Lawrenceville, and each of the townships of Pitt, Oakland, Collins, Liberty and Peebles, will be entitled to one member of Select Council, and two members of Common Council. The terms of the law, so far as the middle District is concerned, will have to be complied with in every essential particular. The parties concerned will, therefore, shape their course accordingly. It will be seen that, under this third section, the election for Mayor, Controller, Treasurer, and City Attorney, will be held at the same time fixed for the election of members of Councils and ward officers. This will bring on our municipal contest several weeks sooner than usual, and the interest will be increased by the election of a City Attorney. After this first election, the elections for members of Councils, and of all municipal and ward officers in the city, will be held on the second Tuesday of October.

The Mayor, Controller, and City Attorney, to be elected on the second Tuesday of December ensuing, will only hold office until the second Tuesday of October, 1868, when a new election will be held, as provided in the fourth section of the act, as follows: "That the annual election for members of the City Councils, and of all municipal and ward officers in said city, shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October in each year; and that the first election of such councils and officers, after that of December next, as directed in the third section shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1868; and that the officers conducting State and county elections shall receive and count the votes," etc. The twenty-ninth section of the act provides that "the qualified voters of the city shall elect, biennially, a Mayor, City Controller, City Treasurer and City Attorney, who shall hold their offices for two years," etc., and "shall receive such salary, to be paid quarterly, out of the City Treasury, as the Councils may by ordinance prescribe." Although not definitely expressed in the act, it is evident from what we have quoted above that the terms of the Mayor and other city officers to be elected in December next will terminate in October, 1868, after which they will hold for the full term of two years.

It has been flippantly asserted, by some parties opposed to consolidation, that the district not wishing to consolidate may remain as it is by refusing to hold an election for members of Councils, and declining to take any part in the government of the city. Such persons should remember that, under the terms of the act, they are legally within the city limits, and subject to city government. If they fail to send members to represent their interests in Councils, the loss will be their own. They cannot remain as they are, unless the act is a nullity. Some of the leading citizens of Oakland talk of contesting the constitutionality of the act, which is a proper remedy, and one which cannot be objected to. The question might be brought before the Supreme Court this fall, on a stated case, and a decision had thereon in a few weeks. Self-interest, however, as well as good citizenship, will suggest to all the propriety of a prompt and hearty acquiescence in the provisions of the law, which must be held as valid until judicially decided otherwise.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN OHIO.

Our friends in Ohio are expected to explain how they happened to be so wide from the mark in predicting what the result in that State would be. Two days before the election a prediction, as coming from Judge CHASE, was published, to the effect that HAYES would be elected by not less than twenty-five thousand and that the Suffrage Amendment would be carried, but by something less. It turns out that HAYES is elected by about three thousand only, and that the Amendment has "gone up" to the tune of forty or fifty thousand. The views of Judge CHASE are understood to have embodied the expectations of the leading Republicans generally. Here was a miscalculation that justifies the demand for an explanation.

The Republicans of Ohio courageously proclaimed for the universal suffrage amendment to the State Constitution, and ably advocated its adoption. That it was mainly this that weighed them down, is scarcely to be doubted. If such is the fact, it is far better to concede it and accept the instruction it conveys, than to attempt evasive excuses. As an admonitory revelation of public opinion on the question, the result will prove instructive not in Ohio alone. On the Western Reserve, the old Anti-Slavery district, the amendment met with a poor support. The complaint of the Republican press before the election was that the lifetime Abolitionists of the old Whig stamp were giving the measure a weak support. The complaint appears to have been well grounded, not only as to the Reserve, where, of all places in the world, the amendment should have been sustained, but the State at large. The Republicans of Ohio have made a deliberate trial and failed. Their wealth of thirty thousand majority has been lost in the attempt to engraft equal suffrage upon the State Constitution, and that, too, when the opposition was marshaled by such men as VALLANDIGHAM and PENDLETON, whom the people of the State appear to prefer to equal suffrage. If this is what the result in Ohio means it is sufficiently instructive without comment.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM OF ASSESSMENT.

There is no fact more generally conceded by all who have taken the trouble to examine the subject, than this—that our entire system of making assessments for taxation is arbitrary, unjust and oppressive. Whatever may have been originally intended by the laws regulating this matter, it is certain that their practical operations are of the most injurious and detrimental character. The great object to be attained is to so regulate the system of assessment that each and every citizen shall be compelled to bear an *equal proportion* of the burden necessary for the support of the municipal and State governments, and *no more*. In other words, that each citizen shall be taxed according to his means, whether those means consist in real, personal or mixed property, and that no person shall have any advantage over another in any particular. We have frequently had occasion to discuss this subject in our columns, and recur to it because we regard it as one of great importance, especially to the citizens of Allegheny county. We are in favor of a thorough and radical change in the system of assessment throughout the entire State, and hope to see a reform accomplished at a very early day. At the last session of the Legislature a commission was appointed to examine the subject and obtain such facts and statistics as might be necessary and useful in assisting the Legislature in arriving at a proper conclusion. We are not advised as to what the members of that commission have done, or intend doing, but we may venture to suggest that if they wish to obtain facts in regard to the inefficiency, injustice, and we might say *rottenness* of the present system, they can obtain them in abundance in Allegheny county. Our very efficient county Controller, Mr. LAMBERT, could doubtless furnish the Commission with much valuable information on this head, and give them many excellent suggestions as to what is really needed in the premises. It is patent to every property owner that the present mode of making assessments is just about as loose as it could well be. The Assessors are being constantly changed, and the office, which is a most important one, is generally filled by a very indifferent class of men—good enough in their places, perhaps, but many of them entirely unfit for an intelligent discharge of their official duties. Just here we might cite innumerable instances, by way of illustration, but one only will suffice: A gentlemen owning a fine residence is assessed at $1,800, while the iron fence which inclosed his premises cost him $2,500! Now this was merely a nominal assessment. We do not pretend to know the value of the premises alluded to, but eighteen thousand would doubtless come much nearer the mark than eighteen hundred. The injustice of the system is thus made palpable. One man is assessed ten per cent. of the actual value, another twenty, another thirty, and so on, but all far below the actual value. Take a township adjoining some of our boroughs, and property in the township may be assessed at one-half or one-third the value per acre of that in the borough, although a forty foot street only divides the ground. Under such an arbitrary system, the burden of taxation falls very unequally upon the tax-payers. When we come to look at the assessment of personal property, occupation, etc., the inefficiency of the law is still more apparent. The personal valuation in Allegheny county is merely nominal. A man may have a hundred thousand dollars invested in mortgages and not pay a cent in the way of taxes. Occasionally, when a conscientious man makes a true return, or when the assessor happens to learn accidentally of the possession of large personal property and returns it, it is actually regarded as a hardship to exact the tax, because, in common parlance, "nobody else pays personal tax!" The Commissioners have power to reduce the assessment, and can exonerate from the payment of the tax entirely, and it is not surprising that they should exercise this power on the very principle that it would be unjust to make a few men pay where the great mass go scot free. But the assessors are to blame for only a part, and it may be a small part of the evils which inhere in the system. The great fault is with the law. It might have answered the purpose when framed, but experience has long since demonstrated its utter inadequacy to the present wants of society. Pennsylvania is half a century behind many of her sister States in this matter, and the sooner a change is effected the better. The Massachusetts system is preferable to that of Ohio. The principal difference between the two consists in this—in Massachusetts the owner is required to fix the value, and swear to its correctness on the return of the blank which is furnished him for that purpose, while in Ohio the Assessor values the property, subject to revision. The former mentioned plan resembles that adopted by the Government, and is perhaps the best that can be devised. If perjury is resorted to, the party has a serious risk to run, as his return can be seen by his neighbors, who can form a fair estimate of its correctness. Such a plan would no doubt work well in Pennsylvania, and would obviate in a great degree, if not entirely remove, the gross inequalities of the present system. The main objection urged against a change is, that in case the valuation was raised to a cash standard, taxation might be increased. In other words, that the broad basis which the actual value would show, would be a temptation to official extravagance and reckless expenditure. There is, we apprehend, little or no force in this objection, and we will not stop to argue the point. The tax millage ought to decrease just in proportion to the increased valuation, and the only legitimate result of the change should be—*equal* taxation for all.

An important incident of the adoption of some such change as that above suggested, would be the ascertainment of the actual wealth of this community. Few have anything like a correct idea on this subject. Allegheny county, the second in the State, shows a total valuation of only a fraction over thirty-five millions, as appears from the assessment for 1867, on file in the County Controller's office. The figures are as follows:

Pittsburgh	$12,644,763
Allegheny	4,892,326
Boroughs	4,913,964
Townships	12,870,185
Total valuation	$35,321,238

Let a millionaire send an agent out here for the purpose of buying the "Iron City," and how far would $12,000,000 go towards accomplishing that object? By the time he would purchase the property on Liberty, Wood, Market, Penn, Water and Fifth streets, his bank account would be very small, if not entirely exhausted. What a nice little speculation it would be for a rich corporation to get possession of Allegheny City for the sum of $5,000,000! There are many men who would like to buy any one of our sixteen thriving boroughs at the rate of five millions for the whole; while the forty-four townships would find ready purchasers at the low price of three hundred thousand dollars apiece. There is no way of ascertaining the actual wealth of this great and prosperous county, but anything like a fair approximation to the cash standard would no doubt run the aggregate up to $200,000,000. It would certainly not fall below, while it might greatly exceed that sum. It is difficult to even form a guess as to the amount of the personal property in the county, but we are much mistaken if it does not exceed $1,000,000. It would be interesting, as well as very useful, to know these facts, and have them spread before the world. A truthful exhibit of our wealth and resources would invite and attract here capitalists who are now comparatively ignorant of the favorble field here presented for business enterprise and productive energy.

RECOILING COMPLIMENT.

The *Post* quotes from the New York *Herald*, with emphatic approval, the following statement:

"There is not a single great soldier of the country; there never was a Corps Commander in the army of the Potomac, who was not a Democrat before the war."

Whether this is true or not—and we are not going to debate that point—it is a very extraordinary statement to be made by one Democratic paper and to be indorsed by another. The Chicago Convention, representing the Democratic party, declared at a very late period of the war, that it was *a failure*. During all stages of the war, the Democratic party, as such, stood opposed to its prosecution, denouncing in the most unequivocal terms the mode in which it was carried on, and the ends it aimed to accomplish. Party lines were run, and party measures adopted, with the single purpose of breaking down the administration of Mr. LINCON, because of his persistency in maintaining the contest till its ends were accomplished. The verbal flattery of the Democratic papers, coming in at this late day, is a poor cataplasm for the bitter reflections on the Generals and the war, in which the same papers indulged, while the war was in progress.

But this is not the aspect in which we proposed to consider the above statement. As a specific statement, it accords with what we have scores of times declared in general terms, that the Democratic party was deserted on patriotic grounds by large numbers of the best and ablest men when the war broke out. The admission of this, now made by the *Post*, proves also another thing, viz: that a higher grade of patriotism ruled among those who went out of the party to fight for the Union than among those who staid in it to grumble about the war, to resist the calls for soldiers, to proclaim, on the very eve of triumph, that the war was a failure, and to nominate the biggest failure that there had been in the war as their candidate for the Presidency. This is legitimately implied in the above commendation of the Generals which might as well have been extended to distinguished civilians and to *people* of all professions, ranks and classes so far as to say that they *were* Democrats before the war. The more these are exalted in praise the severer is the reflection on the lot they left behind them.

But this is not all. The cream of the joke, so to speak, remains to be noticed. It is this, that these men, distinguished for their patriotism, who broke embarrassing party ties and shook off Democratic associations for the sake of the Union—those who were "Democrats *before* the war," are *not* Democrats after the war. A large majority of them are acting with the Republican party, and deem themselves now acting from patriotism rather than party motives, as much as they did while the war was raging. Exceptional cases, we admit, but the general statement that we make is true. Mr. JOHNSON is a specimen brick of a very small pile.

They *were* Democrats before the war. Sorrowful consolation in such retrospects! Those who boast of their former associates should imitate their patriotic virtues that made the separation necessary. Republicans honor these men, not for what they were before the war, but for what they were in the war and for what they are now—for their principles and not for their associations with a party that they abandoned with disgust.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE ELECTIONS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has been thrown into a state of rather more unhappy humor than usual by the recent elections. Of course he is for learning nothing—but defies everything. He accuses the Republicans of Ohio, for voting down the suffrage amendment, of insincerity, and says that "with manifest timidity and insincerity, they were in no condition to win victory." Considering that they met the question squarely, and were assisted by nearly every radical speaker in the country, the Ohio Republicans will appreciate this compliment. Mr. PHILLIPS lays down the programme for the future thus:

In all this an absolute necessity is made apparent for continued hard work on the part of all Abolitionists and sincere Radicals everywhere. It is demonstrated that our cause cannot be safely intrusted to political adventurers, however loud their professions of fidelity to the doctrines of negro equality. Radical, persistent agitation must be continued. Under the operations of the war power we have made rapid strides. That power is not, and ought not to be, perpetual in a free government. If, as the heat of battle subsides, it is found that the average opinion of the country is below the point to which, in the direction of freedom for the negro, the war carried us, we must inevitably sink to the level of that opinion. Churches and the clergy are, as formerly, for the most part, but make-weights, or a positive drag, where they should be foremost in leading the nation in the light of immutable, fundamental Christian principles through its present difficult and dangerous pass. The great battle for permanent freedom and equal political rights for the negro is to be fought in the year before us. The elections of yesterday and those of next month will be as a preliminary engagement. "What might have been," are among the saddest words. Had Congress met its responsibilities promptly and in a straightforward manner, by promptly removing Johnson and guaranteeing negro suffrage without equivocation in its legislation upon reconstruction, the present untoward defeat and others foreshadowed might have been avoided.

One is usually safe in concluding that what Mr. PHILLIPS goes for and predicts will happen, will not come to pass. No doubt "the great battle for permanent freedom and equal political rights" is to go on, and will be surely won; but we have no idea it will be according to his plan; for we doubt greatly if anything like the headlong, break-neck policy he recommends as the only true one, will find much favor in or out of Congress, except in the select circle of impracticables, of which he is the high priest.

ARRAIGNING CONGRESS.

It is easy to ascribe the political reverses of the present week to the over-doings and short-comings of Congress—but is it just? Having for several elections gone before the people for their indorsement of Congress, because its policy and measures were wise and necessary, and having obtained in the fullest measure popular approval, it seems to us that the denunciation of Congress now—which certain Republican journals are indulging in—as the source of the present reverses, is neither consistent nor in accordance with the truth. At every step of the war were we made to see how we had erred. It is true that we now perceive how even some of those things for which we have sought and obtained popular approval, might have been better and more wisely managed. But perfection, especially in the management of great affairs having no parallel in our history, was not to be expected. Congress did its work with a patriotic, and, we believe, mainly wise perception of the great objects to be accomplished. Because we can to-day see wherein it might have done better, we are not justified in condemning Congress, even if our reverses were in any manner ascribable to it. If we were to concede that the errors of Congress had occasioned our present reverses, we should still hold that it would be better sense to draw wisdom from the fact and avoid errors ourselves in the future, than arraign a body of men for whom we have for years sought and obtained popular indorsement.

THE people of Ohio have this year had the question of negro suffrage before them, and, on a vote, have given it a decided negative. This decision is not inconsistent with their support of the reconstruction law embracing negro suffrage in the States lately in rebellion. The cases are entirely different. In the South, it was not on the question of color that they were admitted to suffrage, but one of loyalty—the only basis on which civil government can stand. A few loyal whites have been found in the South—few compared with the rebel element—but not enough to sustain themselves against the overwhelming odds, and not enough to constitute the State Governments respectably republican in form. In this anomalous condition, the enfranchisement of the entire loyal people, without distinction of color, was a necessity. As this manifestly just and wise measure embraced the large proportion of the negro race, it falls into the same category as their emancipation and their enlistment as soldiers—to save the Republic from detriment. The question decided in Ohio is altogether different, and rests on entirely different grounds. The decision of it cannot, therefore, be interpreted as opposed to the reconstruction policy of Congress, and there is no inconsistency in voting against the Ohio Amendment and at the same time supporting the Republican policy of reconstruction.

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA WILL DO.

The Democrats have a right to rejoice; but if they are wise they will not delude themselves with the idea that they have won a victory in this State, whether SHARSWOOD has five or ten thousand, or none at all, the fact will remain that he has received a *less number of votes than CLYMER did last fall*. The simple and only truth is, no Republican has changed to the Democrats—a few thousand in the State did not vote, and the result is as nearly as possible a draw game. There is nothing in the canvass or the result that presents a hope for the State by the Democrats, or should cause a single moment's depression on the part of the Republicans. From the elections on Tuesday last, certain things can be predicted, and one of them is *that Pennsylvania, next fall, will give for the Republican Presidential electors an overwhelming majority*. The present result clears the way for such a result then. If the Democrats are wise they will perceive this, and moderate their expectations. As many a time during the war was it the case, this defeat will insure a victory on the next trial. The reasons why this will be so are obvious.

THERE is nothing in the recent elections, or the comments of the Republican press on them, which justifies even the remotest suspicion that the work of reconstructing the South will be interfered with. In no aspect of the result can there be extorted from it a meaning adverse to the policy of Congress in dealing with the South. The elections were exclusively conducted on "side issues." In Ohio, as we are assured by the most intelligent Republican journals there, the suffrage amendment, and the use made by the opposition of the debt and currency questions, absorbed attention. In this State it was general pay day,—a hundred things in almost as many different places, with the negro suffrage idea fraudulently thrust in by the opposition, made up a conglomeration of issues. With but a few hundred majority for SHARSWOOD, and a Republican Legislature, there is no distorting the result into a verdict adverse to the Congressional plan of reconstruction. That it will be steadfastly adhered to, there is no sort of doubt. It would be faithlessness to the South and principle to depart from it.

WE anticipate for the Republican party a more perfect unity of policy and action, in the next canvass, than it has had in the one just past. We have not been unaware of the existence, or of the unfortunate influence, of some transient and incidental hindrances to success in the late campaign. These will be either eliminated or held under control in the future, that the energies of the party may rally upon the purely patriotic ground which properly belongs to them. Individual aberrations must not be permitted to lessen the party strength. It may even be wiser to disown them, as to a limited extent has been done, and to drop relations to those who fasten to them, than to jeopardise success in an important canvass, by tacitly bearing the burden of an erroneous policy, or a doubtful sentiment. In unity there is strength.

What Was the Matter in Ohio?

The Cleveland *Leader* is one of the most uncompromising radical Republican papers in the country, and perhaps the earliest to propose the Suffrage amendment in Ohio. In the light of these facts the following reasons assigned by the *Leader* for the result in that State are interesting:

What are the causes of this reversal—this loss of forty thousand Union majority—this annihilation of a Union majority of nearly two to one in the Legislature? We frankly confess that the great cause of Union loss was the commitment of the Union party to negro suffrage. Much must be allowed, doubtless, to the thorough organization of the Democratic party, and to its incessant work. Every Democratic vote in the State was polled, and every waverer was reached and plied with every possible argument. Something must be charged, also, against the comparative inefficiency of our own State Central Committee, who were very slow about getting to work and made many omissions and blunders. Something, again, must be laid to the violence and indiscretions of some Union speakers. We think that the Union party would have polled three or four thousand more votes if Senator Wade had been kept quiet, and Senator Chandler, of Michigan, had stayed home. The general and prevalent idea among the more ignorant Germans, too, that the Republican party was in some way committed to an anti-lager policy contributed somewhat to our losses. But, after all, the great weight which bore down our party was the negro. The returns of the election demonstrate that the prejudice of color is yet strong in Ohio and in the Republican party, and wherever it was the strongest we find the Democratic gains the largest.

The Ohio Constitutional Amendment.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming defeat of the equal suffrage constitutional amendment in the State of Ohio, the Republican papers on the Reserve declare themselves ready for another tilt on the question. The Mahoning *Courier*, in declaring for another contest, says:

"We still cling to the justice of equal suffrage in a free and independent country, and will continue to oppose class legislation till all men, irrespective of color, are equal before the law. This is the platform on which we stand."

The Canton *Republican* says:

"A year ago the amendment would not have received one-tenth so many votes as said 'yes' on Tuesday. A year hence, at the same rate of progress, it will be triumphantly vindicated. Great progress has been made, and in the right direction. Our convictions cannot change, but our labor and zeal for the right must be re-doubled, as it can easily be, and will be as soon as the lethargy of over-confidence, and the danger of defeat effect their work."

The Lycoming Legislative District.

The following is the official majority in the district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Union and Snyder, viz: Wingard, Republican, 1,406; Beck, Democrat, 1,411; Beck's majority, 5.

In the Representative district, composed of the counties of Union, Snyder and Lycoming, the Democratic candidates, Messrs. Roush, Lawshe and Glass, are elected by majorities ranging from forty-nine to eighty-six.

THE N. Y. Tribune is of the opinion that the Cabinet will be re-cast before long. It protests, however, against the change in the Treasury Department. Of Mr. McCulloch it says:

The country is satisfied with his official action and would look with distrust and apprehension upon his displacement. Its credit has been sustained and that too without seriously impairing the resources or embarrassing the industry of the nation. To bring in a new man now, who should reverse the policy he has pursued, would have a most damaging effect upon the credit of the Government and the general welfare of the country.

For the management of our foreign affairs, the *Times* thinks Mr. Seward entitled to the thanks of the country and the administration, "but gratitude is a weakness to which neither great communities nor their rulers are subject; and both are quite apt to find obligations to any one man, after a time, exceedingly irksome and annoying."

It further remarks concerning Mr. Seward:

"Mr. Seward would probably retire upon the first intimation that his place was wanted; and the peace of the country would not be endangered if the powers and duties of his place were confided to other hands. None of the other Cabinet officers would, probably, be very seriously missed; and we presume all of them would consider a chance of retirement as a decided relief."

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* preaches a short and pertinent sermon on the remark of the *Tribune*—"Every voter who does not read is a peril." We quote:

"The *Tribune* did not intend to make an argument for intelligent suffrage, for it is its habit to sneer at the idea; but if it is true that "every voter who does not read is a peril," what more need be said to establish the right and duty of requiring ability to read as a condition of suffrage. Adversity has its lessons, and one of the lessons of the republican defeats is that equal suffrage should have been presented to the country with the intelligence test, in which case it would not have been considered "a peril," and would not have seriously damaged the party sustaining it. There is yet time to correct the error. Will the *Tribune* help that way?"

IT is believed that two thousand fraudulent votes were polled in Philadelphia last Tuesday, by means of counterfeit tax receipts or by tax receipts given to illegal voters. In order to prevent future frauds of this character, the Pennsylvania Legislature will be called upon this winter to enact a thorough registry law. The law should be a general one, however, and not confined to a single or few districts.

GEN. A. L. RUSSELL, late Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, is a candidate for clerk of the State House of Reprsentatives. He has already held the position, and thoroughly understands the duties of the office. We learn that J. R. McAfee, of Westmoreland, a member of the House in 1866, is also a candidate. Last winter he was Assistant clerk under the late A. W. Benedict. He undoubtedly has the requisite qualifications.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* hopes the Editor of the New York *Tribune* will "keep his fingers out of the Pennsylvania Republican pie, and accuses him of having steadily aided Sharswood throughout the canvass just closed. Mr. Greeley says he always feared Sharswood would be elected. The *Telegraph* is evidently of the opinion that Mr. Greeley wanted to have him elected.

THE Marietta (O.) *Register* raises the name of Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, for President. It says:

We do not do this without consideration. He is a man on whom the patriotic people can rely—he is eminently safe—he "fights on this line," as well in peace as in war. As his standard triumphed over "armed treason," so will it float proudly over "unarmed treason."

THE Cleveland *Leader* promises "fifty thousand majority in Ohio for the Union candidate for President."

ANOTHER RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.

Important to Manufacturers and Merchants.

One of the most important bills passed by the last Legislature was "*An Act to Incorporate the Caledonia Iron, Land and Railroad Company.*"

By referring to the provisions of this act—a synopsis of which we present below to our readers—it will be seen that the Company possesses some of the most liberal privileges that can be conferred on a railroad corporation. Among others of its franchises, the company is authorized by its original charter to hold *sixteen thousand acres of land*, and by a supplementary act, passed at the close of the session, the company is further authorized to hold *four thousand additional acres*, making in all *twenty thousand acres*, with authority "*to mortgage, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof.*" The company is also unrestricted as to the amount of capital stock, and has ample authority to construct "*a railroad or railroads with branches*," from their lands "*to connect with any other railroad now or hereafter to be built.*"

It is believed by the corporators of the company—among whom we find the names of several of our citizens—that every privilege and power necessary to the construction of another railroad from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, are embodied in their charter, and that an opportunity is now presented to the opponents of the Pennsylvania Railroad monopoly, whereby a competing route may be opened to connect our city with Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by the construction of a track from Connellsville to Harrisburg—where connections may be made with the Reading and Lebanon Valley Railroads—*not exceeding two hundred miles in length.*

The importance of this charter cannot be over-estimated by our citizens, and the building of the road by the route indicated will produce the most happy results, in solving nearly all of the difficult railroad problems and troubles under which our manufacturers and business men have been languishing and suffering during the last fifteen years.

The corporators of the company intend visiting our city on Tuesday next, the 15th inst., to confer with the people of Western Pennsylvania on this most interesting question. The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens will be present, if his health will permit, and we trust that every citizen interested in developing the resources of this section of our State, and in favor of a new outlet to tide-water will also be present, and by words and deeds of substantial encouragement, give practical assurance of their sympathy in every effort looking to a happy riddance from the power and influence of the great monopoly.

Below we give a synopsis of the act:—

Section first names the corporators, among whom are Thaddeus Stevens, G. Dawson Coleman, J. D. Cameron, Wm. Colder, J. W. Ahl, D. V. Ahl, S. G. Merrick, C. S. Kauffman, Henry McCormick, Edward McPherson, J. K. Moorhead and John P. Glass; also fixes the capital stock at $300,000, with power to increase the same to such an amount as may be deemed necessary.

Section second designates a Board of nine Directors to manage the business of the company.

Section third confers authority to sue and be sued, and to make all needful rules and regulations for the company.

Section fourth authorizes the appointment of any Director as agent or officer of the company.

Section fifth authorizes the company "to take, receive and hold in fee simple, or for any less estate, or upon lease, lands and mineral rights with their appurtenances, not exceeding in the whole sixteen thousand (16,000) acres at any one time, with power to mortgage, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof, and to execute all necessary conveyances, and the said company shall have the right to manufacture and prepare for market lumber and articles produced therefrom, and to provide and open mines, to mine and prepare for market coal, iron ore, limestone, fire clay and other minerals, or to use and consume the same, and to manufacture iron and fire bricks, and to transport all said articles, or any of them, to market, and dispose of the same, and to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary to the prosecution of said business, and also to make all such improvements and erections as a successful prosecution of said business may require."

Section sixth confers authority to "construct and operate a railroad, or railroads, with branches, *from any part of their lands* to connect with the Caledonia and South Mountain Railroad Company, or its branches, *or with any other railroad now or hereafter to be built.*"

Section seventh provides for transferring stock and limiting dividends to actual profits.

Section eighth authorizes subscriptions to capital stock to be made in real and personal estate; also authorizes issue of bonds, with or without coupons, bearing interest not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, but no bonds to be issued for a less amount than one hundred dollars.

The act supplementary to the foregoing authorizes the purchase of *any lands* and property for the purpose specified in the original act, not exceeding *four thousand additional acres.*

BISHOP SIMPSON lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association in Chicago, a few evenings ago, on "The Future of America." He concluded by saying: "Situated as we are between two oceans, we are calculated for the home of the world, and I say, bring your poor, we want your clear minds and your strong arms. God has dealt bountifully with us, and if it is his intention that we shall be the asylum for the world, He will give us a heart warm, large and generous enough to welcome them all in the proper spirit." These sentiments are a trifle at variance with the resolutions adopted by a certain convention not long ago, and not far hence. It portends that the Bishop is all wrong, for the convention in question was composed entirely of soldiers.

OUR political friends in Philadelphia are actively discussing the question of changing the mode of making nominations. The present one is worse than bad, and the substitute that appears to receive the greatest amount of favor is the "Crawford county system." The question is a no less important one here—in fact in the State generally, and we trust it will receive early and candid attention. The Philadelphia *Press* remarks:

"The late elections have confirmed the wisdom of these precautionary steps, and it is deeply to be regretted that our late conventions were not guided more in the spirit that prompted the action of the League. The Republican masses are evidently resolved upon some thorough change, and we hope none of our politicians will any longer resist this too manifest determination."

THE New York *Gazette* condemns the expensiveness of the amusements in that city, and says that a reaction is setting in. It costs five dollars to provide a gentleman and lady with two seats at the Academy of Music or Ristori's, to say nothing of carriage hire and supper. In the estimation of the *Gazette*, the result will be that "some shrewd rival manager will start an Italian Opera Season at reduced rates, and the great mass of the music loving public will go where they can gratify their tastes with the least damage to their pockets. This is the era of individual economy, and one of the first applications of the system is to the luxuries of music and the drama."

THE New Orleans *Times* relates an incident that illustrates the nervous susceptibility of yellow fever patients. On Saturday night last, Mr. F— was considered by his physicians as out of all danger, and was told that he could have his clothes changed on Sunday morning. At a late hour in the night, a gulf steamer announced her arrival, as usual, by firing a gun, and the report gave the patient a nervous shock which caused him to expire in the course of five minutes. "That," said he, "is my death shock." The startling utterance proved prophetic. He turned over and died forthwith.

ON Thursday the Democrats in Cincinnati were particularly jubilant; in the evening the Republicans made all the noise. They crowded the streets, cheering and singing "Rally round the Flag." Hon. Ben Eggleston, Republican Congressman from the First Ohio District, made a speech to them, in which he nominated General Grant for the next President.

As a precautionary measure, Gen. Grant has ordered three light batteries to Fort McHenry, Baltimore—a precaution rendered necessary by the half-developed purposes of the unreconstructed rebel element there. The fact is a significant one.

THE arrival at Omaha from Fort Benton of a steamer with three millions of treasure from the gold regions of the mountains is a speaking fact. When our mineral regions are developed as they should be, the world will be astonished at their vast rices.

ACCORDING to rumors in legal circles, there is some prospect that the Supreme Court may reverse the unfortunate decision of Justice Strong, preventing the use of the cars on the first day of the week, in the city of Philadelphia.

SOME of the Democratic papers look as though they had gone into the Shanghai and Brahamapootra trade, such an array of poultry do they exhibit on the election news.

PENDLETON, Thurman and Vallandigham are candidates for United States Senator from Ohio. The chances of the last named gentleman are said to be least.

Napoleon and the Church.

Napoleon is not ready to cut himself loose from the Roman Catholic Church, says a Paris letter: The Church party is necessary to the Emperor, for after all it is the only true conservative party in France—the only one upon which he can positively rely. All his other supporters are liable to fly off in a tangent, but the clerical party, so long as he holds true to them, will sustain him. And this is why the Emperor was ready to send an expedition to crush out rebellion in Rome. Were Napoleon really the great man which some of his admirers claim him to be, with all the elements of discontent about him, with a people clamoring for liberties which time and again have been promised but never granted them,—with a people the growing importance of whose commercial and industrial interests lead them to wish for peace and quiet, while his uncertain, doubtful policy is constantly keeping them in fear of war—did he possess the greatness and courage and patriotism which his extreme friends say he does, he would grant France her so much desired internal liberties, and at the next general elections go to the people upon this issue saying to them, "If you don't want me with these, make some better arrangements for your Government." But his threatened Roman expedition proves that Napoleon has not sufficient faith yet in the people of France, and that he still feels the necessity of the clerical aid and influence to keep him in undisturbed power.

English Emigration.

The London tailors are telling upon our immigration returns. About three thousand tailors are reported in the strike. Of these some hundreds have already reached this country, according to British and American returns. More than this have probably come to us from this cause. The August statistics of emigration from England report an unusual excess of English born instead of an Irish majority. They give 3,298 English steerage passengers, 2,335 Irish, 2,449 from the Continent and 199 Scotch. And of steerage passengers to Canada, 557 were English, 136 Irish, 312 from the Continent and 5 Scotch. The total emigration is 9,271 for the month, of which 3,855 were English. Of the 8,261 emigrants direct to this country, 3,298 or nearly fifty per cent.; were English born.

This unusual proportion of English immigrants in the total table is a highly encouraging indication, since, much as we esteem our Irish and German arrivals, it is unquestionably true that the pure British stock bring as orderly and industrious habits with them, and, on an average, higher intelligence than any others. The English are, as a whole, artizans of some sort, with some capital, some intelligence, good moral habits and industry.

Canadian View of Our Bonds.

The Toronto *Globe* in an able article in regard to the payment of our five-twenties, very correctly states that while a few of our public men take the ground that every obligation, legal and moral, will be met if those bonds are paid in currency, the weight of influence "is almost altogether on the other side." It characterizes the argument of Gen. Butler as presented in his last letter as plausible, and declares that "it is creditable to the journals and public men of the United States, that he has so far made but few converts." It treats the Pendleton, Vallandigham, Clay Dean scheme as emanating from "some persons of unquestioned rascality."

In conclusion the *Globe* expresses the opinion that "repudiation is such a losing business that the Government will hardly deem it prudent even to seem to repudiate a portion of its obligations."

General Grant.

Colonel Forney writes from Washington as follows: "The act of reconstruction has nowhere a firmer friend than General Grant; and as you have seen by the recent deliberate and studied declaration of his immediate personal friend, Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, he not only approves the policy but also the principle of that important measure; believing, with his comrade-in-arms, General Sheridan, that 'rebellion must not be made honorable' by the restoration of traitors, and with General Sickles that the ballot in the hands of the colored man is the only way to secure peace in the South. Such is General Grant's understood position, a position which needs no proclamations or platforms, and is as well understood by the freedmen as by their former masters."

ROGER A. PRYOR, who was one of the "head devils" in urging the rebels to fire on Sumter, as the only thing that would induce Virginia to secede, is practicing law in New York. He has written a letter giving an exposition of his views. He accepts the situation, and advises his friends to do the same; to adjust their ideas to the altered state of affairs; to recognize and respect the rights of the colored race; to cultivate relations of confidence and good-will toward the people of the North; to abstain from the profitless agitations of political debate; and to employ their energies in the far more exigent and useful work of material reparation and development.

THE AIR WE BREATHE and the food we eat may be contaminated on one hand with noxious exhalations, and the other improperly chosen to sustain in health the powers of life; yet there is in every human constitution an inherent power of resistance to the powers that constantly tend to destroy it.

The Great Being who formed man's body meant that it should serve the purposes for which it was made. Not a bone, muscle, hair, fibre, nor the slightest part, even imperceptible to the naked eye, is useless or without its significance in the human organism. The health of the individual man is preserved and maintained in the same way that the health of society and of nations are secured and perpetuated. If the natural laws are trampled on and disregarded the natural health and life of him who disregards them must suffer the penalty of such infraction. There is no escape from it. It is inexorable. There is no cure for it but to retrace the erring way and take a new direction, in which, if possible, to avoid the errors and abandon, with heroic courage, the vices of the past.

If the causes which produced a broken and shattered constitution are avoided, and proper remedies applied to the decaying and life-threatening parts, health and vigor cannot fail, but return with their manifold blessings to reward him who makes use of them. The plan which we propose in this volume to restore health to those of broken and feeble constitutions, will, we are almost sure, when our advice is practised in the conduct of those under our treatment, be sure of success.

We can hardly claim for our theories either newness or originality, only in this, that we have developed and applied remedies whose virtues were demonstrated to us in lectures as far back as twenty-four years ago, and have, since then, formed a part of the Materia Medica of every enlightened nation on the habitable globe. If our theories are true, our practice must be productive of good to mankind, and they will be benefited more than we possibly can be.

The proper employment of those faculties which God has imparted to every one, cannot, we opine, otherwise than be beneficial to our fellow beings, who may be the owners of bodies filled with distempers or falling to decay for want of the proper remedies or their proper application when needed. We have remedies which we believe to be peculiarly adapted to some of the most fatal and least understood diseases which are known to afflict the human frame. A success such as we have never known before. The cures we have recorded have warranted us in the conclusion at which we have arrived, and we can present to-day, in Allegheny county, where we reside and have resided for twenty years, scores of living witnesses to cures, the parallel of which are nowhere to be found.

It is but just to others that we should say that these diseases have been mainly of a *cachetic, scorbutic or pulmonary character*.

We have studied with more than ordinary care the source of these diseases, and are fully confirmed in the belief that if the human system is restored to its primal health it will be strong enough, not only to vanquish diseases of long standing, usually denominated *chronic*, but at the same time be proof against the inception of those whose course is rapid, and the imprint of whose teeth is left in the organs that have been assailed, and which have been attempted to be destroyed.—*Dr. Keyser's Books on Human Health.*

Deafness, Hard Hearing, Discharges from the Ear, Polypus of the Ear, Catarrh, Ozena, Blind Eyes, Inflammed Eyes, Every Species of Sore Eyes Successfully Treated by Dr. Keyser, 120 Penn Street.

Blind Eyes Restored.

The case to which we alluded some weeks ago, of Christiana Fisher, of Beaver county, is now entirely confirmed by the appearance of Miss Fisher herself, who to-day called on DR. KEYSER in person, to thank him for his genius and skill in restoring her TO ENTIRE AND PERFECT SIGHT. Miss Fisher had been nearly blind for four months. She was so blind that she could not distinguish any object so as to make out what it was. The case is remarkable, as hundreds of cases like hers are doomed to never ending darkness, on the flimsy pretext that there is no cure, and nothing can be done. She was under DR. KEYSER'S treatment for two months, and before she applied to him through her brother, Simon P. Fisher, slight hopes were entertained of her ever getting her sight. Her case is well known in the neighborhood where she resides, and has been regarded as one of extraordinary recovery.

We, the undersigned, know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and bear willing testimony to the facts above stated:

CHRISTIAN FISHER,
SIMON P. FISHER, (Brother,)
ANNIE BEADLEY,
Taylor avenue, Allegheny,
EUNICE McCASKEY,
LOUISA FISHER, (her niece.)

September 27, 1867.

The case above referred to was entirely cured by medicine to cleanse and purify the blood. It is in this way that hundreds of cases of diseases are cured by enriching the blood, and enabling the system to repair lost and failing powers.

DR. KEYSER'S OFFICE AND CONSULTATION ROOMS, 120 Penn street, corner Evans alley. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Reduction in Dry Goods.

The N. Y. *Independent* of this week says: A. T. Stewart & Co., who have generally taken the lead in putting down prices, reduced their prices on American prints about one cent a yard; and, as these goods have been the finest on the list, and have helped to sustain the market, the other kinds of domestic cottons, of course, immediately responded by a decline in some cases to the extent of two cents and a half on certain styles of brown goods. There is nothing remarkable in this fall; for, while the raw material is daily declining in price, nothing but a very lively demand could have maintained prices for the manufactured article.

An Autumn Suggestion.

Now, as heavy fogs arise and searching winds commence to blow; now, as the human body, exhausted like inanimate nature by the heats of summer begins to wilt and droop; now, ere the inclement winter makes its trying onset; now, is the time for a preparatory course of the best acclimating medicine in existence, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, the 30th day of September, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of NOR THOMPSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JAMES COMFORT, Assignee, &c.,
196 Liberty street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of THOMAS WILLIAMS, deceased, late of Moon township, in the county of Allegheny, granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the same, and all persons having claims against the delay, for payment.
JEREMIAH MARS, Administrator,
Moon Township, Pa.